





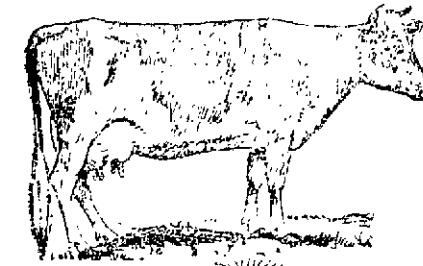
# FARM AND GARDEN.

## A CONVENIENT IMPLEMENT FOR USE IN THE APIARY.

Description of the Various Forms of Blight—Treatment Advised by Barry and Downing—Items About the Recent Dairy Show.

The big dairy and butter show held recently in the heart of New York city proved a success. It has been estimated that during the five days of the show over 40,000 people visited it. While there was a fair exhibit of dairy implements and products, the main feature of the show was the large number of choice animals selected for exhibition from the best herds of improved breeds in the country. Five hundred cattle were exhibited, representing in dollars and cents \$1,000,000. Nearly one-half of these were Jerseys.

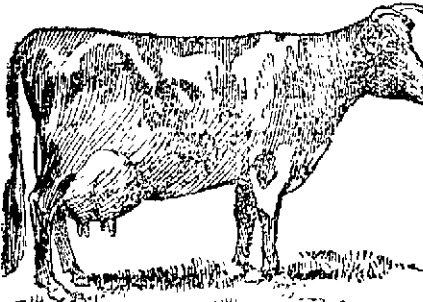
The famous old Jersey Euros was the center of attraction among the Jerseys. Her fame came. It will be remembered, with an astonishing butter test that lasted through the year. She gave 78 pounds and one ounce of butter in eleven months and six days, and had a fine calf within the year. This performance has only recently been rivaled.



AYRSHIRE, DUCHESS OF SMITHFIELD.

The Ayrshires, which were present in next largest numbers to the Jerseys, were headed by the Duchess of Smithfield, the best Ayrshire probably ever produced in this country. This cow has a butter record of over nineteen pounds in a week, and a milk record of over 10,000 pounds in a year. Most of the Ayrshires at the exhibition were dark red and white, the favorite colors.

There was a remarkably fine display of Holstein-Friesians, including Clothilde, the cow which leads the world with a milk record of 26,021 pounds in one year. Clothilde is a large cow, weighing 1,600 pounds, and, like most good milkers, she possesses the wedge form and shows enormous milk veins.



THE IMPORTED GREENSLY, JOURNAL.

The Guernseys, a trifle larger, redder and more even tempered than the Jerseys, made a good show, being represented in the entries by four herds. In this exhibit was included one of the most famous cows of this breed in this country, the imported Julie 2d.

An important lesson to be learned of this show is that in the friendly rivalry between exhibitors of the four leading dairy breeds all have shown excellences that each strain a continuance of prosperity with its own advocates and admirers. In a word, each breed has a sufficient number of merits above the deficiencies of the other to win it a coveted place in the herds of our country.

The "Blight" in Fruit Orchards. "Fire blight" of the pear, the apple, quince, etc., is one of the most formidable diseases to which fruit trees are liable. Scientists differ in their opinions as to whether it is caused by the sun, the atmosphere or an insect. It attacks the tree at a certain period of the growing season, from June to September, and generally in the young parts first; the leaves flag, the sap becomes thick and brown, oozing out in globules through the bark, and has something of a very disagreeable odor, and the diseased branch or part turns black, as if it were burned by fire. When the pear tree is attacked it is difficult to save it, the disease spreads so rapidly, killing more than a portion of the tree.

Authorities differ as widely in their treatment of fire blight as scientists do in ascribing the cause of the disease. The only effective and trustworthy treatment, in our opinion, is to cut away the very day the disease is discovered the blighted parts into the sound wood, where there is not the slightest trace of disease; burn up immediately all the diseased portions cut off. As high authority as P. Barry says: "The only remedy for fire blight is to cut instantly the blighted parts into the healthy wood and burn them up immediately." Charles Downing said: "When the disease has actually appeared the only remedy seems to be the knife and the saw, most vigorously applied, to eradicate every symptom of diseased and discolored bark or wood. If you would save your tree, cut at once on the first apparent symptoms of the disease, and be sure you cut it clean out."

Twig blight attacks the young shoots of the current season's growth and causes these to wither and become brown or curly in midsummer. The cause is unknown and the injury is not materially great. The remedy is cutting away at the first appearance.

Apple blight, like the dreaded fire blight, is a serious disease. It attacks a whole branch or limb, and sometimes half of the top is destroyed before the disease becomes apparent to an ordinary observer. Again, there is no remedy except to cut away the diseased portions and burn them up.

Pear leaf blight is a sort of rust that appears on the leaves during July and August, first in small brown spots. These spread rapidly over the leaves until their growth is stopped. To avoid the evil effects of leaf blight the great point is to get a rapid, vigorous growth before midsummer.

Many readers will doubtless be disappointed because a long list of remedies has not been given for the blight, such as are advised from year to year by many writers. These have been avoided simply because there is but one sure remedy—the heroic one already recommended—cutting away the diseased parts and destroying them by fire.

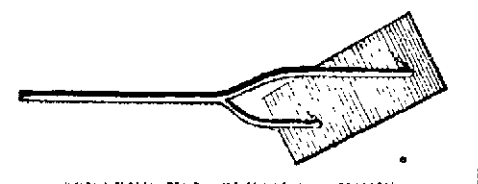
## Best Butter and Milk Cows.

The Holstein cow Clothilde won the prize offered at the late dairy show for the cow producing the most butter in twenty-four consecutive hours. From her milk was made two pounds seven and a half

ounces. Seven Jerseys, six Holsteins and two Guernseys were entered. Their records were not made public. The prize was \$150, to which was added a silver mounted horn cup worth \$100. The Holstein-Friesian association doubled the prize, making it \$300.

The Holstein Lady Fay won the prize for producing the largest quantity of milk in twenty-four hours. There were eight entries—one Jersey and seven Holsteins. The milk produced by Lady Fay was sixty-five pounds thirteen and a half ounces in twenty-four hours.

Scraper for Cleaning Bee Hives. The accompanying illustration represents a scraper for cleaning hives, frames, bottom boards and sections, which, an apiculturist in American Bee Journal, is not only exceedingly useful, but readily made by any blacksmith at small expense.



SCRAPER FOR CLEANING BEE HIVES.

To make a scraper like the one illustrated, take a piece of steel as thick as a heavy butcher knife, three and a half inches long, one and a quarter or one and a half inches wide; punch or drill holes half an inch from each end, half an inch from one edge. These holes should be about three-eighths of an inch or a little less. The handle should be about six inches long, direct measure, three and a half inches at the end solid, and the part next to the blade split and brought around in a bow, entering the holes in the blade and riveted solid. The handle should be set so as to give the blade a little pitch, something like a hoe. Now sharpen the wide edge and each end. In use, the forefinger can be inserted in the bow of the handle.

## Barrenness in Animals.

The amount of manure which an animal will drop, and which can be saved and used for fertilizing purposes, will, of course, vary with the size of the animal and the amount of food eaten. It will vary in weight from one-half to two-thirds of the weight of food and water consumed and bedding used. If, says The National Live Stock Journal, all the liquids and solids are saved, a liberal estimate would be 150 to 175 pounds daily for an average sized cow or ox. This, of course, means their weight just as they are voided. Practically, however, a large per cent. of the droppings is allowed to go to waste, and quite generally all the urine is lost.

How much the loss is may be inferred by the following table, giving a German estimate of the weight of droppings, liquid and solid, by the several animals named, during the year:

	Cow	Horse	Sheep	Pig
manure, pounds	20,000	12,000	500	1,800
urine, pounds	8,000	3,000	750	1,200
	28,000	15,000	1,250	3,000

To indicate what may be considered approximately the amount of solid and liquid droppings from a given amount of food, the animals of course having all the water they want to drink, we give another table from the same authority, as follows:

	Pounds dry food.	Pounds dry manure.
A cow produced from...	7,500	3,000
A horse produced from...	7,500	3,000
A sheep produced from...	500	750
A pig produced from...	1,400	500

Add to these figures about 25 per cent. to represent the straw and waste hay used for bedding, and we have a general approximation of the amount of barnyard manure made from each of the animals named.

## Fruit Packages.

The refusal of the commission of New York city to return to fruit growers their peach baskets, on the plea that it is too much trouble to look after these, and the refusal of the growers to give away their fruit packages, on the plea that they cannot afford it, is causing no end of dissatisfaction. At a recent convention of fruit growers of Delaware and Maryland a resolution was adopted to dispense with the services of all middlemen and make efforts to get buyers to deal with the growers at their own orchards. It was resolved to organize branches of the fruit exchange at all shipping points in the peninsula, and by every means to discourage the shipment of peaches on consignment; to sell only to commission men who will agree to pay five cents each for all baskets not returned.

## Gapes in Chickens.

Gapes in chickens is the result of worms in the throat, and a removal of the worms is a cure for the disease. This is most commonly effected by passing a quill feather dipped in turpentine into the throat and twisting it around until the worms are dislodged. What causes these worms is not clearly understood. Fumigating with carbolic acid is recommended in bad cases by a good authority in poultry ailments, but care must be taken that the chicks are not suffocated by continuing the treatment too long.

## Driven Wells.

The United States supreme court has determined that the real inventor of driven wells has such a property in his invention as gives him, or persons claiming under him, the exclusive right to use it, and that the reissued patent recognizing this state of the case is valid. Everybody, therefore, must accommodate himself to the law as thus laid down. Nelson Green's patent, however, will not last forever, and when it runs out the people will be in possession of a means of getting water that revolutionizes this important service.

## Packing Eggs for Shipment.

Considerable experience has taught us, says Orange County Farmer, that excelsior (the fine, soft shavings used by upholsterers in packing furniture) is the best material in which to wrap eggs for shipment, and that a light basket is the best package in which to ship them. Twenty-six eggs, weighing four pounds, can be packed in a cubical cedar basket holding but a little over a peck, and after a heavy canvas cover is sewed on the whole affair need not, should not, weigh over seven pounds, and with reasonable care will go from Maine to California without breaking.

## Agricultural News.

South Carolina anticipates better crops this season than before since 1882.

A fine fruit crop is promised in Oregon. Arkansas has organized a state agricultural society.

California has the only best sugar factory in this country. It is located at Alvarado.

For a report of the transactions of the American Horticultural society for the year 1886, apply to the secretary, W. H. Ragan, Greenville, Ind.

# CRIMES ACT PROCLAIMED.

## ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RESULT OF THE DUBLIN DELIBERATIONS.

The Counties and Towns Where Coercion Will Be Enforced—A Great Gloom Cast Over Ireland—The Calamity Which is Bound to Overtake the Peasants.

LONDON, July 26.—As a result of the conference on the subject of the coercion bill and its enforcement between the lord lieutenant, Mr. Balfour; Lord Ashbourne, lord chancellor of Ireland, and Gen. Sir Robert H. Buller, under secretary for Ireland, the following counties have been fully proclaimed: Kings, Leitrim, Longford, Sligo, Galway, Mayo, Roscommon, Clare, Kerry, Cork, Limerick, Kilkenny, Queens, Tipperary, Waterford, Wexford, Donegal and Monaghan. The counties partially proclaimed are Armagh, Carlow, Down, Cavan, Dublin, Kildare, Fermanagh, Londonderry, South Meath, Tyrone, Westmeath and Wicklow. The following towns have also been proclaimed: Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Londonderry, Kilkenny, Drogheda, Belfast, Carrickfergus and Galway.

"Poor Ireland," said a prominent Nationalist M. P. to me after hearing of the proclamation of the crimes act. "The blow has descended at last, and for the increased crime, for all the consequences of the ill-advised act, for all the violence, for all the lawlessness it may provoke and induce England makes herself responsible."

A great gloom is cast over Ireland. Many of the peasants do not understand the import of the new measure. They know not that the dowered crimes act has been passed, and in a blind sort of way realize that they are threatened with some new calamity. Evictions they know how to fight against, but they are not prepared for the subtleties of a measure which delivers them for judgment into the hands of those whom they have been taught to regard as enemies. There is a great feeling throughout the Green Isle.

The press, that is the press without English tendencies, denounces the act as unjust, and the language of some prominent journals might also be construed into inciting the people to revolution. That they do not do this fully and freely and give vent to the sentiments of which they would be glad to relieve themselves is due more to the remembrance of England's strength and power and of Ireland's feebleness than to any feelings of loyalty to the island across the channel. The exhibition at Spillhead on Saturday is one calculated to make the hottest head pause and guard his words. And they further remember a threat that was openly expressed in the house of commons not long ago to the effect that England would not hesitate to use any means in her power to "convince" Ireland that coercion was right. Much as revenge might be sought for revenge's sake, the more thoughtful in Ireland see the only remedial relief for their country's woes in the very injustice of the act and its equally unjust and severe workings.

They turned to wise and not unfriendly heads in England and to the popular feeling which is undoubtedly strong and which is daily showing itself and being felt at the polls. That the right will conquer in the end, even the peasants will feel the effects of the new act cannot cease to hope. At the many indignation meetings held to condemn the act cooler minds have been preaching prudence. Of course the leaders know that the act is aimed, in a great measure, at the Irish National league, but according to general belief, this argus-eyed and hydra-headed organization cannot easily be crushed and it can take good care of itself.

## TWO TRAINS COLLIDE ON A TRESTLE 150 FEET HIGH.

The South Bound Cincinnati Southern Express, Loaded With Passengers, Saved By an Engineer's Promptness.—Particulars of the Accident.

SADLEVILLE, Ky., July 23.—A railroad horror that makes the blood run cold to contemplate, was averted in a most remarkable manner at the 150 foot high trestle on the Cincinnati Southern railroad, near this place last night. The Cincinnati south-bound express left this city on time, and when near the trestle the engineer, impelled by some indefinable premonition, slackened speed to about twenty miles an hour.

Usually the train, which does a heavy passenger traffic, leaps across the trestle at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. Going down the grade approaching the bridge that strange premonition of impending danger still possessed the engineer, and he gripped his lever to further reduce the speed of his train. Lucky that he was prepared and that the train was going comparatively slow! Hardly had the train been moved a notch when his engine rounded the curve, and he beheld midway on the high structure and not one hundred feet distant, a standing freight train. The brakes were instantly applied and the motion reversed, but the momentum carried the train forward, actually sliding on the rails, with such force that it crashed into the caboose of the freight, pushing it forward and upward on a flat car ahead.

The entire trestle shook with the shock of the collision, and for an instant the whole train trembled on the very edge and seemed as if it would go over into the darkness below. Only an instant, however, and the train settled back upon the track and was safe. Nothing left the track. With such force were the brakes applied, and such was the speed of the train that the surface of the engines wheels and the flanges of the drivers were worn off by the friction on the rails, and the locomotive will have to be sent back to the shop.

Scores of the passengers were thrown from their seats and into the aisles by the shock, but none were seriously injured. The passengers were loud in their praises of the engineer's work. Had the train collided when going at the usual rate of speed there would have been a derailment and pitching down in a deep gorge that would have cost probably the life of every passenger, and there were nearly two hundred on the train. The train was delayed two hours by the wreck.

## Follies in Labor Arbitration.

LYNN, Mass., July 23.—The first instance wherein manufacturers have repudiated the board of arbitration has occurred here. For three weeks an endeavor has been made to adjust wages at the factory of Rumsey Brothers, who refused to reorganize the board, believing that there were too much policy and politics controlling its members. The firm has ordered to refer the disputed question to three disinterested men. This plan is satisfactory to the knights.

## Ice Men Strike.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The drivers and helpers employed by the Mutual B. & M. Co. company struck successfully this morning for an advance of wages to \$15 and \$12 respectively. Heretofore they received \$12 and \$10 a week.



## FOR STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

CAN BE PUT ON BY ANY PERSON. THOUSANDS OF ROOFS SOLD ANNUALLY FOR BUILDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. SEND FOR NEW CIRCULAR, CONTAINING PRICE LIST AND REFERENCES.

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## For Old and Young.

Tutt's Liver Pills act as kindly on the child, the delicate female or infirm old age, as upon the vigorous man.

# Tutt's Pills

give tone to the weak stomach, bowels, kidneys and bladder. To these organs their strengthening qualities are wonderful, causing them to perform their functions as in youth. Sold Everywhere. Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

**PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION**

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION is the most potent in any form, and therefore perfectly safe. It cannot be asserted that every case of Consumption may be cured by this medicine, but it is true that thousands of lives will be saved if they do not delay too long.

If you have a Cough without discharge of the lungs, so much the better. A few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety the slight cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required to cure you. Price, 25 cents. By druggists.

**CONSUMPTION**

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

John Baker Thompson, Caterer, Baker,

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Oysters are received every day and are served in every style in the Dining Rooms attached to the store.

Ice Cream, Sherbet and Cake furnished to parties, and personal supervision given.

Sole agent for the sale of the celebrated Fleischman's Compressed Yeast.

## COAL! COAL!

PRICE REDUCED! \$2 PER TON.

The Sippo Coal Company will deliver the Best Quality of Coal until further notice, at the very low price of \$2.00 per ton.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1886.

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F. J. CHENEY & CO., Prop'rs, Toledo, O. P. S.—Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75 cents, per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

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Wall Paper and Fine Decorations, Window Curtains, hads Rollers, Cornices, Poles and Room

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House and Sign Painting, Paper Hanging and decorating done promptly, in town or country.

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Finely Located Lots AND Comfortable Dwellings

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Special Sunday Trips during July and August. OUR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLETS Rates and Excursion Tickets will be furnished by your Ticket Agent, or address E. J. WHITCOMB, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Detroit & Cleveland Steam Nav. Co., DETROIT, MICH.

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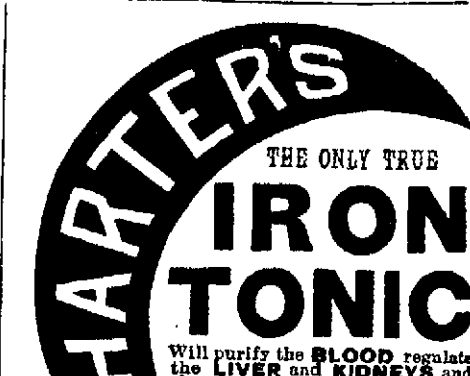
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Two houses on West Cherry street. House and lot on Akron street, one lot north of State street. Good farm, 105 acres, well improved, on Canton road. Three new dwelling houses and one vacant lot on West Tremont street. One cheap dwelling house in Taylor Clay's addition to Massillon, North of Cherry street.

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If you want a good Cigar call for Phil. Blumenschein's Brands of Cigars. They will give you good satisfaction. Try them and be convinced.

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Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. JOHN H. OGDEN.

Free Treatise For the Weak Nervous and Debilitated. How to regain Health, Strength and Vigor. Home Treatment for Nervous and Mental Diseases. TRIAL SENT for Nervous and Mental Diseases. Address DR. J. W. BATE, & Co., 283 S. Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE







## Massillon Independent.

(WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863.)  
(DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.)

PUBLISHED BY

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,  
Opera House Block,  
MASSILLON, OHIO.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.	
One Year.	\$5.00
Six Months.	3.00
Three Months.	1.50
WEEKLY.	
One Year.	\$1.50
Six Months.	.90
Three Months.	.50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to advertise proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

The DAILY INDEPENDENT wishes to be at once a pleasure and convenience to the people of Massillon. It wants them to read it, think about it, and write to it. It wishes them to consider it their property and not a private enterprise. If this is done there will be no fault to its usefulness.

The Independent's Telephone No. 12.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1887.

Not many new fences have gone up, nor have many gone down.

The Hon. T. C. Snyder's name is now included in that interesting list of candidates, as an aspirant for senatorial honors.

The advantages of having a competing telegraph line is fully appreciated by newspaper publishers about convention time.

A well managed convention of any kind is a glorious advertisement for any town. Massillon ought to attempt to have a few.

Has the board of health had a meeting since January? A member of the board exposed his ignorance of the fact that that body had regular meeting nights, the other day. It should be called to order the first Thursday of each month.

The death of General Conly, the editor of the Toledo Commercial, just the night before the great Republican convention, was one of the really sad events that greatly affected the hundreds of newspaper men who happened to be in the city.

We have a state board of health, a board of public works and a canal with a nice green seam on it. Let's abolish the three, for what do they amount to, now, anyway. The green seam is the most powerful agent of the lot, and it is a power for bad.

Mayor Hewitt, of New York, is evidently in favor of small parks and plenty of them. On this point the founders of Massillon anticipated Mayor Hewitt's views by about forty years, for we have either five or six parks, and much good do they do us!

The Lima people are consoling themselves with the theory that their oil is being mysteriously kept down until the Standard Oil Company can get full control of the Eastern Ohio field. When that time arrives, according to the theory, the price will go bounding up and Lima will be on top of the boom.

What a mighty hold has the traveling photographer with the seely hat upon the great problem of human nature! To-day he comes and takes the picture of your house, with your wife and baby on the porch, all because he loves the beautiful and wants it for his collection. And tomorrow he comes with the finished work which he shows you, thinking you may be interested. And he rarely misses it.

The following are the New York Sun's able comments on the Cleveland convention:

The politics of the past two years have developed the fact that there are Democrats and there are Democrats. The Ohio convention at Cleveland yesterday nominated one of the latter class. There are platforms and there are platforms. It was a platform belonging to the second category that some of the Ohio Democrats adopted at Cleveland.

An Eastern exchange has looked up the origin of the word bulldoze and says:

In his Dictionary of Americanisms Mr. Bartlett says Bulldoze originated with "Union Rights Stop" Leagues of negroes in Louisiana, oath-bound societies, which warned negroes suspected of Democratic tendencies, and if they persisted, dogged them. "Give a man a bulldoze" meant to put him to sleep at the end of a bull (or cow) hide whip.

Notwithstanding the extravagant claims of natural gas towns as favorable glass manufacturing locations, it is a curious fact that of the 212

new pots that will be started with the next fire, only 70 are located in cities where natural gas is used. And that too, in the face of the public offers of land and money, that are being continually advertised. Verily it takes more than natural gas to make a paradise, although it is not to be despised.

To-day there is a reorganization of the firm controlling the establishment of which the INDEPENDENT is a part. As the change will not affect the management of the paper itself, it seems unnecessary to speak of the matter outside of the advertising columns, farther than to express the hope that as a part of the Independent Company, the only difference the newspaper will feel, will be an increase in the number of its friends.

Simply as a matter of form the central committee has ordered the judicial convention; simply as a matter of form an announcement of the candidacy of Judge Robert Raley is published; simply as a matter of justice to a wise and just judge he will be not only renominated but elected for the full term, for which his short incumbency has shown him so eminently well suited. And now these propositions being already conceded, why is there any use of going to the trouble and expense of a convention at all.

The column devoted to the Ohio miners in the Labor Tribune is official, and its contents are supposed to come straight from John McBride. Here is what the politic prospective candidate for State Senator on the Democratic ticket says of himself:

President McBride will commence addressing mass meetings next week, and while he prefers to meet some numbers of N. D. A. 188 and discuss the merits of the respective organizations, he is willing to go further, and meet any member or officer of the K. of L. in joint discussion before the miners of Ohio. Put up or shut up, gentlemen of the K. of L.

To-morrow night fifteen Stark county delegates will start for the Toledo convention, with instructions to aid and support the candidacy of Senator Conrad for the lieutenant governorship. There is every reason to believe that their efforts will not be in vain. The propriety of giving a faithful incumbent a second term has never been questioned, the expediency of selecting men from opposite portions of the State has been doubted, the duty of nominating honest men for honorable offices has never been broken in Ohio, and relying upon the Toledo convention to act in accordance with these three principles, there ought to be no fear as to the result.

Nobody questions but that the old canal basin near West Main street is a disease breeding nuisance, but with a board of public works like Deeken's circumlocution office, whose motto was, "how not to do it," what are you going to do about it? With propriety it might first be asked, what have you done about it? Except some tolerably loud and not very efficient complaining, nothing has been done. No petition to the board of health has been handed in for a year certainly and probably not before. While it might not do any good, it would lend to the objections some consistency, if they made a vigorous protest to the board of public works, through the city board of health.

The collapse of the syndicate which has come to grief through an effort to control the prune market, advertises at least two important facts in regard to corners. One is that there is no such thing as compelling the community to buy what it can do without. The other is that the policy of buying up perishable material for the purpose of holding it indefinitely for a higher price is radically faulty. The affection of people for prunes has its limit. Boarding-house proprietors who buy them solely because they are cheaper than other fruit have no reason in the world for buying them when a less expensive substitute can be found, and they will not buy them at any price after decomposition has fairly set in. The prune market will be comparatively steady for a while. —New York World.

Great Britain has twenty-four torpedo boats, all accepted from private builders, and one third have broken down in the first trial. If the happened here the howl would well-nigh drive a secretary from office. —Philadelphia Press.

## GIVE US A CHANGE.

There was an alarm of fire yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock. At that time by order of the city council, the engine horses were working on the streets with the chief engineer holding the reins. At the engine house there was one man and one hand hose reel. The supposition is that now that we have water works we need no fire engine, and that that hand reel can get to the place of fire itself. This was the state of affairs in Massillon, the capital city of the valley of the Tuscarawas, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, by order of the city council.

Truly it was a noble sight to see that antiquated hose reel start off, with one man pulling it. Grand and inspiring it was to see the team of grays come dancing down Charles street, harnessed to a load of dirt, ready to be unhitched and attached to the reel, which the one man was endeavoring to drag to Russell's shops alone.

These are facts, lamentable facts. And the city council is to blame. Some people give the council credit for having a plan to reorganize that department. Stuff and nonsense. The city council has no more ideas about organization than the man in the moon, or the late superintendent of the waterworks. What has the council done? It has ordered a hose reel, which is not here yet and for whose proper management no arrangements have been made; it has put a new tin roof on the central engine house; it has bought fifteen hundred feet of fire hose from three different manufacturers; and it has talked about a fire alarm system. But that is not effecting an organization. The council can buy hose, horses, engines, reels and alarm system, build stations, and hire men, but it will never have a fire department until it binds its possessions together with the principles of an organization. We could have that now, if the council saw fit to furnish it. But it does not see fit. It prefers to go on adding property by piece meal to a branch of the municipal government that exists in name only, which is without a head, without rules, discipline, and now without equipment.

How long must that Massillon, the Massillon that boasts of its wealth and enterprise, the Massillon that forges ahead in everything but its government, how long must it groan under the disgrace of its own trifled method of putting out fires?

Oh Thomas, Thomas Volkmar! were you to bestow but half the eloquence you wasted on that drinking fountain, upon the fire department of your city, then would your constituents be proud of you! O ye eight wise men, who ordered the county commissioners to come, and they came not, who ordered the railroads to light, and they lighted not, who talk loud, long and valorously of this, that and the other thing, will ye permit it always to be said that in this matter Massillon is woefully behind the times?

The Philadelphia Times says: "We have before us General Order No. 16, dated Postoria, Ohio, June 20, 1887, issued by Walter Payne as Commander-in-Chief, and T. G. Carlisle as Adjutant, and in the third section of General Order No. 16 is this remarkable declaration:

"The State of Pennsylvania has passed a law giving the surplus arms and equipments of the State to the order of the Sons of Veterans, and we hope other States will do likewise, and when we have a strictly loyal Congress we hope to have them constitute us the militia of the United States."

"The Birney Camp of this city is reported as having answered the General Order through Commander Smith of this State, protesting that it is unbecoming any military organization to impugn the loyalty of Congress, as is done in the third section of Commander-in-Chief Payne's order, and there is every probability that the same issue will be raised throughout the camps of the whole country. A secret military organization of large proportions, or indeed of any proportions, would be a menace to a free people; but when it displays the violent partisanship of denouncing Congress as disloyal because it is not in accord with the partisan views of the Commander-in-Chief, there will be few of any political faith to give sympathy or support to the organization."

No State Republican or Democratic can entertain the question of arming, at the expense of the people, a secret military order that proclaims through its chief officers, the most violent partisan aims; and if Com-

mauder-in-Chief Payne fairly reflects the sentiments and purposes of the Sons of Veterans, it will be short-lived and have few mourners at its funeral.

## A THREATENED RISE IN THE PRICE OF COAL.

If reports are true the coal barons are again plotting to raise the price of coal. The plan is said to be to commence in the summer and raise the prices by degrees from month to month, so as not to startle the public with a sudden advance later in the fall. We warn the coal companies to be careful of what they are doing. Their unwise action last winter resulted in a serious disturbance of our trade and industries. The rise in the price of coal then was followed by a demand by the employees of the companies for a proportionate increase in wages. When the coal barons refused to grant that demand a strike followed in which not only millions of dollars' worth of property was destroyed and human lives sacrificed, but which threatened at one time to paralyze completely the business of the country. The long-shoremen took up the cause of the coal heavers and struck, and our large dry goods houses and manufacturers had to suspend their shipments or were put to heavy extra expenses in filling their orders. The public is watching with peculiar interest the development of this new conspiracy to raise again the price of an article which has become as much a necessity of life as food. We have had severe experience in the past of the disastrous results of these coal conspiracies and protest against a repetition of the same this winter through any provocation by the great coal monopolies. —New York Economist.

## THE GREATNESS OF HUMILITY.

The full text of Secretary Fairchild's remarkable speech at Fayetteville last week ought to be put on record for the benefit of posterity. Mr. Fairchild arose after the President had finished his paucity reminiscences and said:

"I thank you very much for remembering me on this day, so fraught with interest for you, when you have here with you such a distinguished citizen and friend, who has conferred so much honor on this town. I think as time goes past you will all feel the more proud of him. I thank you for mentioning my name in such a presence and at such a time."

The Secretary of the Treasury has not received full credit for the gentle meekness and sweet humility of those utterances. The last sentence is an unconscious but not the less charming picture of unobtrusive merit. Nobody can suspect Mr. Fairchild of having annoyed the President during the last two years by howling at him. —N. Y. Sun.

The greatest misfortune that could befall mankind to-day would be to demote silver for the use of gold, thus destroying half their wealth, and thereby offering a premium on the other metal, that could only be restricted in its limits when three-fourths of all mankind would have to succumb to the pressure of the times and go into bankruptcy, while the remaining few could not to profit immensely by the losses imposed upon others through a very dangerous and vicious legislation. —United States Economist.

## The Wheeling &amp; Lake Erie Railroad.

The Cadiz Republican says: "Mr. A. B. Paul, the well-known agent of the Mt. Vernon, Chesapeake & Wheeling railway (Cannon ball line) was in town on Monday morning, this week, his first visit here for several months. In conversation, Mr. Paul said that the Wheeling & Lake Erie road was going to be completed from Bowerstown to the Ohio river, on the route as originally surveyed, by way of Hopedale,—that it could not take any other route, as that would be forbidden by its charter. When asked why the Wheeling & Lake Erie folks had recently made a survey by way of Cadiz, he replied that that was simply for the purpose of demonstrating the fact that the Hopedale route was five miles shorter than the other. But when asked why the company had taken out a new charter for building a road through Harrison and Jefferson counties, he said he didn't know. Mr. Paul said further, that all his interests were bound up in the Cannon ball line, and that it was going to be a success, as the people out here would find out before long."

## Had no Jurisdiction.

CONRAD'S O. July 22.—The miners of the Hooking Valley having made another periodical demand for an increase of wages for day work, the State board of conciliation and arbitration of miners and operators met here to-day to adjust the question. The operators are now paying \$1.75 per day, and the demand was to advance this to \$1.87. The board decided that it had no jurisdiction, as the matter in dispute had not been considered by the local board of arbitration.

A peculiarity of Wood's Sarsaparilla is that while it purifies the blood, it imparts new vigor to the system.

## GENERAL FORAKER

## Nominated for Governor by Acclamation.

## CAPTAIN LYONS GETS THE NOMINATION FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR ON SECOND BALLOT.

## Sherman Resolution Adopted Enthusiastically without Dissent.

Special Dispatch to the Independent.

TOLEDO, June 28.—Senator Sherman was made permanent chairman of the convention. The endorsement of the Sherman resolutions was adopted unanimously, and Senator Sherman thanked the people heartily for their support.

Governor Foraker was then nominated for Governor by acclamation. Loud cries for General Bushnell for Lieutenant Governor were made, but he refused the nomination.

Major McKinley was loudly cheered as he ascended the platform to nominate Senator Conrad, which was received heartily. At the close of a half hour speech by Governor Foraker, the balloting for Lieutenant Governor commenced.

On the first ballot, Conrad received 236; Pringle, 226; Lyons, 230. On the second ballot Lyons and Pringle drew from Conrad's support. Before the ballot was announced, counties changed to Lyons, who was nominated by a majority of 43 votes. The nomination was afterward made unanimous.

W. T. Spear, of Trumbull county, Judge of the Supreme Court for long term was nominated by acclamation.

Franklin J. Dickinson, of Cuyahoga county, Judge of Supreme Court for short term.

E. W. Poe, of Wood county, for Auditor of State.

John P. Brown, of Jefferson county Treasurer.

D. K. Watson, of Franklin county, Attorney General.

C. A. Flickinger, of Defiance county, Board of Public Works.

## ON THE MAUMEE.

## Difficulties of Securing Lodgings.—A Warren Man's Story.—Toledo's Health.

At a horribly early hour, the representative of the INDEPENDENT was roused from his peaceful slumber in a lower half of a B. & O. sleeping car, by the tales of a half a dozen worn out delegates who had been tramping the streets from midnight until morning unable to secure places to lay their heads. Originally the party had consisted of eight, but a kind-hearted policeman had taken the two oldest and found them lodgings. Toledo is brim full and running over, and every hour is bringing in thousands more. There was an excursion here last night from West Virginia, and fifty of the ladies of the party were obliged to repose on chairs.

The editor of a Warren paper, whom I met this morning, told me his experience with a daily paper in Trumbull county. He said he started one year ago, in the face of established competition. It was about half the size of the INDEPENDENT and sold for one cent. But it was no go. So he began to print it on light green paper. But even the seductive qualities of light green paper would not make the merchants advertise in it. Then he reduced the price to three cents a week, and still those obdurate Yankees would not have it. He told me that he flattered himself that he had run the only green paper in the world, and the only half a cent paper in the world, even if those Warren people did not like it. Queer people up in the Reserve.

The Toledo people are doing all in their power to advertise their town. Their hospitality knows no limit, and with each breath they cleverly insert a remark about the town and its growth. Every fifty feet you strike a string of bills, each of which has for its head, "Points about Toledo." The coal and grain trades are properly puffed, the railroads properly boomed, and even the health comes in for its share of praise. Of course it would not do to doubt our hosts' statements, but for a town built up in the Maumee swamps to say "Toledo is, without a single exception, the healthiest city in the Union," makes one wish that old Bill Jones were alive, so that they could prove it.

It is now 7 o'clock in the morning. The candidates were up betimes, and there is lots of fun to be seen at the Boody House.

R. E. S.

## At the Boody House.

TOLEDO, July 27.—The Boody House is the center of Ohio just now, and woe to the chances of the candidate who has engaged quarters elsewhere. It is now a seething mass of perspiring politicians, and the number is growing larger every minute. Nearly everybody has a badge of some sort, but the Foraker ribbons are the favorites. Hundreds of small boys are selling them, and find a ready market. Some are merely headed "Vim, Vigor and Victory. J. B. Foraker for

Governor," but the most popular has an alleged quotation under the portrait which reads, "No surrender to the rebel flags while I am governor."

There is one noticeable thing about the jam for such it now is, and that is that it is composed of gentlemen. There is confusion, but it is the confusion of numbers, not of rudeness.

On the second floor Senator Sherman and Foster have one room, which is constantly full. There the Senator, tall and gracious, has a friendly word for all. All the parlors next to him are taken up by candidates for the minor offices. Senator Conrad has a fine airy room, and every minute some of his many friends come along, with a string of delegates behind. Mr. Conrad is the best known man who sat in the last legislature, and it is really surprising, even to his best Stark county friends, to see so many who have claims to an acquaintance. Captain Lyons, his principal competitor, has a room in the extreme end of the hall.

## The Toledo Press Club.

The entertainment furnished by the Toledo Press Club to its visitors was something remarkable. It seemed as if every possible thought of the guests had been anticipated. Tickets, lodgings, meals, everything that could conduce to the comfort of the flesh was contributed by this energetic club. Though the press of Toledo keenly felt the loss of General Conly, who died last night, its efforts were not slackened. A large building was thrown open to the newspaper men, supplied with stacks of paper, pencils, ink, telegraph blanks and a host of messenger boys. A committee distributed tickets to the convention and the various excursions and entertainments, and another committee pointed the way to a charmingly furnished refreshment room, where coal black darkeys showered attentions of a creature kind. In this room the eatables were as free as air, at all hours, and the different kinds were each mentioned on a unique and pretty menu card. At the top were the words "Toledo Press Club" interwoven with miniatures of the local journals, and a natural gasdrick. Along the left side a row of frogs rose up from a bunch of cat-tails, making a scene particularly appropriate. On the right side a string of newspapers carried another idea. Over the word "menu" was the motto "Vera Pro Gratia," a very proper sentiment, followed by "may good digestion wait on appetite, and good health on both." And here is the bill of fare:

Tongue	Cheese Sandwiches	Olives
Ham		Chow Chow
Lemonade	Fruits	
Pilsener Beer	Lemon Ice	
	Still Wines	

It was not very extensive, but when thousands are hungry, as the editor of the Blanktown Buzzer remarked, "it goes to the spot." It might be added that some five hundred newspaper men, representing sheets both small and great, are the recipients, without distinction, of these kind attentions.

## Press Personalities from Toledo.

Colonel W. A. Taylor, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, is short and thin, and bald headed. His gray mustache has been singed by the cigars he smokes, and he looks like a Jackson township farmer. His specialty is the spinning of fancy tales which read like the truth.

James Boyle, of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, has a close shaven face, a knobby nose, and looks like a Catholic priest. He has a voice like a sliding trombone, which he uses a good deal. He is not bad looking, wears good clothes, and people like him.

James Morrow, of the Cleveland Leader, wears gold-rimmed spectacles, a mustache, and always smokes a cigar. He has a way of looking as though he had the whole day on his hands, but returns in a great amount of copy.

Locke, of the Toledo Blade, is a brother of the immortal Petroleum V. Nasby. He evidently lives well, and likes to boom Toledo.

Frank Glessner, of the Cincinnati Times-Star, wears very long front hair, and when he is real clean he has a calli style of beauty that is unique and interesting.

Allen O. Myers is here somewhere, but is not circulating much. Allen could sit in the middle of the Maumee swamp and do as much work, and just as accurate as when located in the midst of the meeting he expects to report.

There are two hundred and seventy registered newspaper men in Toledo, and as many more whose names are unknown. There are not twenty-five in the lot whose style of handwriting is respectable.

## A Rare Chance.

The well-known sheep and grain farm of the late John Frank, of Uniontown, Stark county Ohio, will be sold to the highest bidder on the premises, on Monday, August 8, 1887. Said farm contains 181 acres and is under a high state of cultivation. It includes a sheep and grain barn, 45x140 feet, with 17 25x66 feet, together with wind pump and underground water pipes to all parts of the building, besides other necessary farm buildings. The farm is appraised at \$19,518.00, and will be sold as a whole or in two parts.

Also a tract of land 32½ acres, between Uniontown and Railroad station. This piece of land is a garden spot, unsurpassed for beauty and fertility in the state. Appraised at \$5,340.



## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

The canal bridge is at last finished. The Canton gas well is down 2,150 feet. F. P. Drake lights his office gas with electricity.

Salem is figuring on building an electric light plant.

Austin Hall, of the fourth ward, rejoices to-day over the birth of a daughter.

Henry Nelkes had his foot badly bruised at Warthorst's stone quarry last week.

The Presbyterian Sunday School will have a picnic at Chippewa lake about the middle of August.

The Baptist Sunday school, of Canton, held their annual picnic at Lakeview, Meyer's lake yesterday.

Drive pipe has been driven to the depth of seventy some feet at well No. 5, and is going down very rapidly.

Drilling at gas well No. 5, in the vicinity of the Sippo mill, has been commenced and is progressing rapidly.

Jacob Leies had three fingers nearly sawed off at Russell & Co.'s works Monday afternoon. Amputation was necessary.

The following item appeared the Splitlog News: "Water-melons are now getting ripe. Three on the market yesterday at Splitlog."

Hart Post, G. A. R., has been presented with a fine engraving of General U. S. Grant, handsomely framed, by Colonel J. W. McClymonds.

Mrs. Angeline Shupe, youngest daughter of Rev. John Hamilton, and sister of Mrs. Daniel Hemperly, of this city, died at her home in Mendon, Ill., July 28.

A number of our colored gentlemen are making arrangements to attend the Emancipation celebration, next Monday. Indications point to a grand reunion.

The annual farmers picnic will be held at Lakeview, Meyers Lake, August 11. J. H. Brigham, Master of the State Grange, will be present and will deliver an address.

That fearfully and wonderfully made paper, the Bolivar News-Journal, has yielded up the ghost, after a brief and fitful existence, during which it was not troubled with a steady run of patronage.

Samuel Crooks, of Aurora, Ill., died yesterday morning. The funeral will take place to-morrow. Mr. Crooks was a brother of Mr. I. S. Crooks, of this city, by whom he had not been seen for thirty years.

The Knights of St. John and St. Joseph's society, accompanied by the Harmonia band, will go to Akron, Sunday, August 7, to attend the laying of the corner stone of the German Catholic school building at that place.

Messrs. "Butch" Bowers and "Butch" Wagner, two young gentlemen of notoriety, came to blows in discussing a wager Monday on Erie street. They were arrested, each paid a fine of \$4.00 the same evening, and were discharged.

The Canton gas well has been drilled to the depth of 2,125 feet and no material change in the foundation of the earth is apparent. Work at that depth was discontinued in order to repair the machinery, but will be resumed as soon as possible.

The Massillon Schuyler Electric Light Company has about concluded to adopt the Westinghouse incandescent lighting system. The peculiarity of this system consists in a device for converting the current through converters from high to low tension.

The McCauley farm is owned by a syndicate composed of ex-Governor Foster, Hon. John Sherman, Wm. Johnson and the Harters. This is no news to some people; but to others it is, and it has the merit of being reliable.—Fostoria Dispatch.

Mr. T. C. McDowell, cashier of the Farmers' bank in Canton, died Tuesday after a protracted illness of several months. He had been a prominent and active business man of that place for a number of years, and one of the founders of the Farmers' bank.

Can't something be done to heal the breach between John McBridge and Emil Kiesewetter? Every student of history knows that the ancestors of men bearing these names must have come from the Mayflower, and it is sad to see bad blood between Plymouth Rock families.—Cleveland Leader.

In Beardstown, Ill., they bored an artesian well, which, on being torpedoed, began a tremendous flow, gas, oil and water rising 80 feet into the air. The water is gaining an enviable reputation as a curative agent. Its use by dyspeptics is invariably followed by a cure. Two more wells will be drilled.—Pittsburg Times.

A special meeting was called Tuesday evening in the M. E. Church to determine upon a suitable place for the annual Sunday school picnic. A committee of five was appointed to correspond with the managers of the different resorts and railroad companies as to rates, etc. The Glens seems to be the most popular and favored resort with the majority of the people.

Next Monday, August 1st, the first annual picnic of the Akron, Massillon, Canal Dover and New Philadelphia Lodges of Amalgamated Association of

Iron and Steel Workers will take place at Chippewa Lake. All efforts have been made to insure all who come a good time. An excellent speech on protective tariff will be given by the Hon. D. W. Jenkins, of Canal Dover.

Mr. Louis Shauf offered Mr. Philip Blumenschein five birds out of fifty, and then proposed to beat him on fifty single rises Saturday afternoon. The competitors had made up a nice little purse to spur them on. Mr. Shauf would have done better not to have offered odds, for he only broke twenty birds, while Mr. Blumenschein broke twenty-six, not counting the five that were allowed him.

The people living in the Park row enjoy the band concerts as much as anybody, but they complain very bitterly of the unmannerly mob that is always on hand taking liberties of different kinds. This is an unpleasant feature of the concert nights, that would be abated if seats were only provided. The park commissioners, however, think it so late in the season now, that it would be better to wait until next year before providing benches.

The alarm of fire Monday evening came from the moulding room of Russell & Co.'s shops. An immense band wheel, for a two hundred horse power engine, was being cast, and because of the dampness of the sand, the flask exploded, and as a precautionary measure, the alarm was sent in. It was a wonder that no one was hurt, but happily such was the case, the only damage being the loss of the casting.

No one need remain ignorant of the strange or interesting flowers that may be found during summer rambles in the fields and woods, for Mr. E. E. Sterns, 23 Union Square, New York, offers to furnish, without charge, the scientific and popular names of any plant in flower or (or form) that may be sent to him. It is a pity that some expert in entomology does not make a similar obliging offer as to the butterflies, beetles and other insects that often arouse the curiosity of those who find them.

## PERSONALITIES

And the Matters Which Agitate the Society World.

The Hon. L. C. Cole is in the city.

Miss Delafield, of Canton, is visiting Miss Ada Metz.

Mr. Frank Toennessen, of East Liverpool, is in town.

E. F. Motz, of Akron, is visiting relatives in this city.

Miss Anna Edgar is visiting relatives in Lexington, O.

Mr. J. M. Bahney has returned from Magnetic Springs.

Mr. H. D. Merriman is lying very low with lung trouble.

Mr. C. W. Russell is confined to his home by sickness.

Miss Ida Tinkler spent the day at Chippewa yesterday.

Master Thad. Danner, of Canton, is visiting Jerome Shepley.

S. W. Croxton, of Cleveland, was in town to-day on business.

Mrs. Dr. J. W. Hisey left Wednesday for a visit in Ashland, O.

Miss Cecilia Smith is visiting friends in Mansfield and Crestline.

Mr. John Ryder in in Peoria, Ill., on business for Russell & Company.

Mrs. S. R. Weirich is visiting her mother, Mrs. Wagner, in Canton.

James D. Hays, of Steubenville, is the new barber employed by J. Coins.

Mrs. I. Uman and Miss Lillian Uman returned Monday from Carrollton.

Mr. W. F. Breed left Monday for a trip to Cleveland and a tour of the lakes.

Miss Sallie Valley, of Canton, is visiting Miss Ada Metz and other friends in this city.

Mr. F. S. Nelson, of Mt. Union, spent the early part of the week with friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Lamb, of Akron, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Walker.

Ab Whistler is being instructed in the art of telegraphy at the P. F. W. & C. office.

Justice W. S. S. Rogers has gone to Steubenville and will not return until Saturday.

Miss Mattie Glessner, of Warsaw, Ind., is the guest of Mrs. Jos. Glessner, on East Main street.

Mr. J. H. Dowling, the piano tuner, has returned to Cleveland, expecting to remain there.

Gus Focke left yesterday for Onargo, Ill., where he will spend the summer with relatives.

Mrs. J. H. Hallock, of Ann Arbor, Mich., is visiting at the home of her son, Dr. A. A. Hallock.

Mrs. Deardorff and Miss Nina Deardorff, of Canal Dover, are visiting relatives in this city.

Miss Amanda Shepley, of Fort Wayne, Ind., is visiting her cousin, Miss Eugenia Shepley, of this city.

Mr. Isaac Baltzy, of Conneville, Pa., is spending two or three days with his friend, Charles Hamill.

George Crawford, now of Philadelphia, returned yesterday after a visit of several weeks with his parents.

The Rev. J. R. Mills is taking a vacation at Ocean Grove, N. J., with the hope of fully recovering his health.

Mrs. E. J. Hamill and daughters, Lillie and Mary Bell, left Wednesday for a visit of several weeks at Chautauqua.

Mrs. W. H. Vincent and daughter Marie attended the Alliance Sunday school picnic at Chippewa yesterday.

Mrs. M. D. Harter, of Mansfield, is visiting at the residence of her mother, Mrs. James Brown, on Prospect street.

Mr. Andrew L. Clark has accepted a position in the leading hotel in Wells-ville, and left this city on Tuesday.

Mr. Frank Kettl, a student of St. Vincent's Theological Seminary, is visiting his brother, Mr. Joseph Kettl, in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Twaddle, of East Clarksville, O., are visiting at the residence of C. C. Kellogg, on Wellman street.

Mr. B. E. Gamble, of Gambier, took charge of the office of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company in this city on Monday.

Mrs. Endley, nee Miss Ella Brown, formerly of this city, is visiting at the home of her mother Mrs. Orrville Brown, on South street.

Mr. Theodore Akeret and wife left yesterday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Akeret's mother, Mrs. Malvina Kortheier, at Bucyrus.

Miss Ella Shafer returned Tuesday from Cleveland and Detroit, where she has been visiting friends and relatives for a number of weeks.

Mr. J. Q. Lindsey, assistant superintendent of the Prudential Insurance Company, is established in his new quarters in the Warwick block.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Dickinson and baby Nellie started last Thursday for New York intending to spend a month or so with friends and relatives in various parts of the State.

Dr. J. S. Nelson, the Chippewa Indian medicine man, after several months of good business in Massillon, has moved to Canton, where he will remain for sixty days.

Mr. John Rigdon is now permanently located in Pittsburg, where he has secured an engagement in the pattern department of the Westinghouse electric manufacturing company.

Mr. James H. McLain and family have taken up quarters at Lake Park Hotel, Meyers Lake, for the summer, or until their residence on Quality Hill, which is being remodeled, is completed.

Dr. and Mrs. A. P. L. Pease entertained a small party of young people in their pleasant Wellman street home on Saturday evening in honor of their guest, Miss Nellie McCallum, of Pittsburg.

Misses Arline Webb, Lillian Hamill, Eva Walker and Eva Albright spent a few days with their friend Miss Inez Garver at the residence of her uncle Mr. George Welker, in West Brookfield.

The pastor of the U. B. Church will be absent over next Sabbath, attending the Indiana State camp meeting at Bourbon, Ind. Rev. Joseph Getty will preach morning and evening on Sunday, at the regular hours of preaching.

Marriage licenses have been issued to Alice Hendershot and Hannah Nettie Holzhauser, Canon; Herbert Fuller and Melbie Doll, Massillon; Emanuel Oyster and Sarah Brown, Alliance; Philip Ranchswinder and Christina Hardel, Canton.—Canton Repository.

A Rare Chance.

The well-known sheep and grain farm of the late John Frank, of Uniontown, Stark county, Ohio, will be sold to the highest bidder on the premises on Monday, August 8, 1887. Said farm contains 181 acres and is under a high state of cultivation. It includes a sheep and grain barn, 45x140 feet, with "17" 28x66 feet, together with wind pump and underground water pipes to all parts of the buildings, besides other necessary farm buildings. The farm is appraised at \$19,578.00, and will be sold as a whole or in two parts.

Also a tract of land 22 1/2 acres, between Uniontown and Railroad station. This piece of land is a garden spot, unsurpassed for beauty and fertility in the State. Appraised at \$5,360. 5-2t

The Correct Figures.

The Canton Repository has been at pains to discover the correct height of certain cities above the level of Lake Erie. The figures differ from those furnished by the Orrville Crescent, and are as follows:

Canton	474
Massillon	392
Alliance	324
Louisville	514
Richland Crossing	620
Richland	640
Acron	620
Bucyrus	620
New Philadelphia	531

It will be noticed that Canton is eighty-two feet higher than Massillon. The highest point on the Ft. Wayne road is Richland crossing, near Mansfield.

Stokes Wins the United Lines Suit.

New York, July 22.—In the suit of Townsend Cox against Edward Stokes and the United Lines Telegraph Company, Judge Barrett to day denied the application for a receiver because it is unnecessary, but says that Mr. Stokes unquestionably represented the re-organization committee in the purchase of the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Company. Judge Barrett grants an injunction pending the suit against the securities in the Trust Company.

The Second Assessment.

At a meeting of the Massillon Natural Gas and Oil Company it was decided to make a second assessment of 20 per cent. upon all stock subscriptions, making a total of 10 per cent. in all. The amounts due must be paid to the treasurer, N. W. Wilson, at the German Deposit bank on or before August 15, 1887.

## A SAD ACCIDENT.

Passenger Train No. 10 Strikes John Harris, a Five-Year-Old Son of Jack Harris.

Thursday morning about 10:30 o'clock as the east bound passenger train was crossing Cherry street it struck the five-year-old son of Jack Harris, a rolling mill employe, inflicting serious injuries from which he may not recover.

Little Johnnie had been on a berrying expedition up the railroad and was walking between the rails near the crossing, when he discovered the approaching train and started to run but slipped and fell, getting up in time to have got out of danger, but he seemed to have been in a sort of dazed condition and could not move, the engine striking him on the head and throwing him between the rails, and that and three coaches passed over him. His escape from instant death is miraculous, but he is very small and only received injuries when struck by the engine, which, however, are of a very serious nature. Dr. Pease was passing at the time, but being on his way to visit a critical case in the country, could do no more than relieve the little fellow in his suffering. Dr. Ridenour was sent for and dressed his wounds and pronounced them not necessarily fatal. He received several ugly gashes on the forehead and some on the top of the head.

Office of Assistant Dairy and Food Commissioner.

JEFFERSON O., July 25, 1887.

MR. EDITOR:

The dairymen of Ohio ask of the Ohio Legislature a law to prevent the sale of bogus butter and bogus cheese, except upon their merits and in a fair and legal manner. At the same time they promised perfect honesty in the genuine goods made in the dairy upon the farm and also in the cheese factories of our State. The dairy commissioners spent weeks of time and at great expense to distribute these new dairy laws among the cheese factories so that none would ignorantly err. Thus far the cheese factories, as a rule, have in perfect good faith most cheerfully complied with the law in letter and spirit. For this we thank them, but for the exceptions we have no words of praise.

I am sorry to report that on the 14th inst. I found the cheese factory of J. P. Smith, in Mantua, Portage county, full of skimmed milk cheese. His new fresh milk is received of his patrons twice a day, put into pails twenty inches high and eight inches in diameter, then set into a deep ice water cooling vat, and twelve hours later taken from each press of milk and the skimmed milk then made into cheese. There is not oil or butter fat enough left in such cheese to make a victim desire to swallow a second mouthful, providing he accomplishes that feat with his first. You must have moisture in the mouth of some kind, to masticate this quality of cheese. Mr. Smith, in fair consultation with his cheese-smucker, concluded to violate the dairy law of Ohio by exposing these cheese for sale, without the legal brand upon them or the package in which they were placed, "Made from skimmed milk." For this criminal act he was arraigned in the probate court of Portage county, July 20, where he pleaded guilty and paid the minimum fine the law allows, fifty dollars and costs, and hereafter will place a far different interpretation upon our dairy law.

Mr. Smith sold his cheese for what it actually was to the Wellington dealer at four cents a pound. The Wellington dealer sold it to the retail trade at four and three-fourths to five cents a pound, but I am afraid these men have sold it as high as ten or twelve cents, because the proper brand was not placed upon the box. The law clearly makes it the duty of every dealer who handles or sells it for consumption to keep a fair brand upon the package from which they sell the cheese, "made from skimmed milk." It is the earnest desire of our commission that all dealers obey the law and help our efforts to advance the reputation of Ohio cheese. Friday, July 22, I found another case nearer home, a report of which I reserve for the next chapter.

Respectfully,

HENRY TALBOT,

Assistant Dairy and Food Commissioner for 3d District.

That Tired Feeling

The warm weather has a debilitating effect, especially upon those who are within doors most of the time. The peculiar, yet common, complaint known as "that tired feeling" is the result. This feeling can be entirely overcome by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives new life and strength to all the functions of the body.

"I could not sleep; had no appetite. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon began to sleep soundly; could get up without that tired and languid feeling; and my appetite improved." R. A. SANFORD, Kent, Ohio.

Strengthen the System

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to take the edge off of my troubles." Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young man of twenty-eight. Light house and stable work preferred. Has no bad habits. Address, B. E. F., this office.

**COLEMAN,**  
**THE RELIABLE JEWELRY,**  
HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF  
**OPTICAL GOODS,**  
Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber Shell and Zylomite Frames.  
**WE CAN SUIT YOU.**  
**Prices Lower than the Lowest.**  
Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, Clocks, Gold Pens, Musical Instruments, Etc.  
**COLEMAN'S, 5 Erie Street.**

**KNOCKED OUT OF TIME**  
It's the quality, style and prices of

**HATS**

At the new hat store that did it.

Our goods bear inspection, and the prices we quote sell them every time. Our Mackinaw manilas and manila crushes are of the finest and latest styles.

Children's straw goods in endless variety and styles and at prices to suit the purchasers.

Light, stiff and cassimere hats in all shades and latest styles. A full line of gauze, perforated and balbriggan underwear.

A full line of summer neckware, Shawl and Lisle thread half hose, men's bathing suits, boys' bathing trunks, rowing and fishing hats, buggy liners, Star shirt waists, genuine Mexican hammocks, trunks, valises, umbrellas. Sole agents for the Knox hats.

**Spangler & Wade,**

No. 4 East Main Street, Massillon O.

**PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE**

**PITTSBURGH CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.**

Four District Schools: Liberal Arts, Music, Education, Fine Arts. Full Courses for Graduation in each. Also Special Department: Central Healthful, Twenty Teachers. Charge less than in any equal city school. Thirty-third year opens Sept. 1st. Before making engagement, anywhere, send for Catalogue at once to **Rev. A. H. NORCROSS, President, PITTSBURGH, PA.**

**J. V. R. SKINNER.**

Books for summer reading. Cheap editions, paper covers, good clear readable type. 20, 25 and 50 cents per volume.

Story of Margaret Kent. That Lass o' Loveno, by Hodgson Burnette. In Sixty, by Gen. W. Cable. Newport, by Geo. Parsons Latrop.

An American Four in Hand Fight. Story of a mine, by Bart Hunt. Britain, by Andrew Carnegie. A simple story, by F. Downing.

Deephaven, by Sarah Oline Jewett. All of the Haggard books. Judith, by Marion Harland. A Child of the Century, by John T. Wheelwright.

A Tale of Chesapeake, by John Macgruder. Three Reunions, Mrs. Sonja and sayings, by Joel Chandler Harris.

A Tale of the Frontier, by Edgar. Re Full in Love with his Wife, by L. P. Rice.

Hammocks at Lowest Prices.

**J. V. R. SKINNER.**

Booming Trade in Carpets at

**RICKS' DRUGGISTS.**

Nicest Assortment of STYLES.

Just think of it—Shilling a yard for carpet, up to the finest carpets.

**All We Ask Is,**

Come and see our goods, they talk for themselves.

**OUR CURTAINS AND SCRIMS**

Are very cheap at

**RICKS' CIGARS.**

The Best in the Market.

**JEWELERS.**

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie Street.

C. F. VON KANDEL, Watch Jeweler, No. West Main Street.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Nancy Brody, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased. Dated this 28th day of June, 1887. FRED J. KELLER, Adm'r.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Karl F. Held, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased. Dated this 28th day of June, 1887. LOUIS A. KOONS, Administrator.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the estate of Frederick Albrecht, late of Stark county, deceased. Dated this 28th day of June, 1887. G. LOUIS ALBRECHT, Executor.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of John V. Vogt, deceased. Dated this 28th day of June, 1887. WM. McMILLAN, Adm'r of the estate of John V. Vogt, deceased.



## CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

## THE DEMOCRATS OF OHIO NOMINATE A STATE TICKET.

General Thomas Powell Nominated for Governor On the Second Ballot—D. C. Coolman Placed Second On the Ticket. Rest of the State Officers Nominated.

CLEVELAND, O., July 28.—The spacious Music hall of the Forest City was crowded in every part at 11 o'clock this morning when Chairman Henry Bohl, of the state central committee, rapped the Democratic state convention to order. Six hundred and fifty delegates and as many alternates occupied the seats upon the ground floor, while the two tiers of galleries were a sea of faces and a beautiful combination of white and bright blue feminine apparel. Back of the elaborate display of exotic and potted plants which was arranged upon the stage, sat four or five hundred of the creme-de-la-creme of Ohio's Democracy, and a goodly number of the fairest belles of Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Toledo and other Ohio cities.

A bronze statue of Liberty beamed down upon the assemblage from the right of the chairman's desk, and from the organ another goddess, this one upon curves, peeped coyly from between the folds of two French tri-colored flags; an enormous floral design was pendant from the center of the ceiling; there was an abundant display of bunting, and the entire ensemble was inspiring in the extreme. The welcoming remarks of Chairman Bohl were brief and to the point. Just as he had commenced Senator H. B. Payne was escorted to a seat upon the stage, and his appearance was greeted with feeble and short lived applause.

The committee on permanent organization submitted the name of Hon. George G. Seney as chairman, and the popular representative of the Fifth congressional district was received with round about round of applause.

The following platform was then read: "The Democratic party of Ohio in convention assembled proclaims its hearty and unqualified endorsement of the honest, patriotic and economical administration of President Cleveland. We demand such judicious reduction of the of the present burdensome tariff as shall result in producing a revenue sufficient only to meet the expenses of an economical administration of government, the payment of liberal pensions to Union soldiers and sailors and the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt; and, if necessary, we favor such reduction of internal revenue, except on liquors, as will prevent the accumulation of a surplus in the National treasury, and we denounce any attempt to abolish the tax on liquors for the purpose of keeping up the present unjust, unequal and onerous tariff of our growth and heritage of our people. It should provide for the development and riches, relief to a crowding population and homes to thrift and industry. These just and reasonable advantages should be judiciously guarded, and a careful and enlightened policy on the part of the government should secure them to the people.

"We demand that all lands of the government be held for actual settlers who are citizens of the United States, and for those who declare their intention to become such. "We are in hearty sympathy with all people struggling to free themselves from the environment of despotism, and especially does the long and gallant struggle of Ireland for the priceless boon of Home Rule, and the rights of mankind awake our warmest sympathies and commend our hearty good wishes for speedy success. "Labor being the chief factor and great conservator of free and liberal institutions, should enjoy its full share of the common benefits derived therefrom; therefore, we favor such restraints of the centralization and concentration of corporate power as will bring the best possible protection of honest labor, and at the same time conserve the interests of honestly employed capital. We favor such legislation on the question as will prevent the holding, for permanent residences of aliens who are not willing to declare their intention of becoming citizens of the United States. We declare our opposition to the importation of contract labor, and we demand speedy punishment of all persons inciting riot and revolution against Republican institutions.

"We denounce the present Republican state administration as weak, partisan, personal and unbusiness-like; we call upon the people of Ohio to turn out of power a state government whose only apparent mission is to augment expenditures, multiply offices, create deficiencies and increase taxation, with the bankruptcy of the treasury as the ultimate result; we denounce the late Republican legislature for its cowardly and hypocritical alliance, through intrigue with the Republican board of public works and the Republican attorney general, in a scheme whereby millions of dollars' worth of property of the state is to be transferred to corporations interested in creating a monopoly of transportation, without the state or the people thereof receiving any benefit therefrom.

"We demand the fullest safeguards for the ballot-box, the punishment of all who seek to corrupt it, and the enactment of a law making it felony for corporations, capitalists or employers to intimidate or attempt to control the political action of their employees. We favor home rule in the management of and control of municipal affairs, and denounce the partisan acts passed by the late Republican legislature to subvert the interests of schooling politicians; and we demand the repeal of all laws which deprive the electors of the exercise of their constitutional privileges.

"The commercial and industrial interests of the state require that equal use of all transportation facilities be secured to all on equal terms, and we demand that favoritism by common carriers, and the employment of corporate franchises to foster monopolies oppress the people be prohibited by law and that pools, combinations, trusts, or conspiracies to corner or forestall the market, and to crush free competition, be suppressed by legislation. We declare in favor of a proper regulation of the liquor traffic, and believe it to be the duty of all good citizens to aid in reducing to a minimum the evils resulting therefrom, and to this end favor the submission of an amendment to the constitution providing for the license of such traffic."

When the reading of the platform had been concluded the announcement was made that the committee had been unanimous on its clauses save and except the last to which four members dissented. Opposition to the first clause endorsing the administration has been expected from several sources but when the question was put the resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted. So far the convention has done its work with a rush.

At 11:40 nominations for governor were declared in order, and Hon. James G. Neal, of Butler county, took the platform for the purpose of submitting the name of Congressman J. E. Campbell, of Ohio, who had never yet met defeat and who, though young in years, had already achieved a famous record for ability, efficiency, faithfulness and honesty in the public service.

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He claimed for him the support of the laboring element and the cordial co-operation of the junior senator for Ohio. Campbell's name was well received, as was also that of Gen. Powell, who was placed in nomination by Charles W. Baker, of Cincinnati, in a speech which was a general arraignment of the Republican party, state and national. The third and last name to be placed in nomination was that of Congressman M. A. Foran. Hon. Echo M. Hobbs, of Cleveland, was his eulogist, and his speech was flowing and oratorical.

Ex-Congressman Isaac M. Jordan, of Cincinnati, seconded the nomination of Campbell.

At 12:41 the first ballot was taken and resulted as follows: Powell, 321; Campbell, 351; Foran, 84. Necessary to a choice, 330. After the result of the first ballot had been declared the Campbell men made an unsuccessful attempt to force an adjournment. Balloting was immediately recommended. Contrary to expectation the Powell men held firmly in line, while they received accessions from the Campbell column. When this was recognized by the Foran delegates they made an effort in the direction of sustaining Campbell, but it was too late. Had the anticipated coalition of the Foran and Campbell delegations gone into operation earlier on the second ballot, the latter would have received seven more than the necessary majority.

The result of the second ballot showed that Powell had received 350 1-2 votes; Campbell, 351 1-2, and Foran, 56.

Powell's nomination was made unanimous. For lieutenant governor, D. C. Coolman of Portage county; L. Wadsworth, of Lorain; George V. Tyler, of Brown; and John McBride, of Stark, were placed in nomination. The latter declined, and the first ballot resulted: Coolman, 311 1-2; Tyler, 253; Wadsworth, 91 1-2.

Before the second ballot was commenced, Candidate Powell was introduced and expressed his thanks in an able but somewhat lengthy speech, and Congressman Campbell pledged his own fealty and that of his supporters to the ticket. At this point Tyler and Wadsworth were withdrawn, and Coolman was nominated for lieutenant governor by acclamation.

For supreme judge, long term, L. J. Critchfield, of Holmes county, was nominated by acclamation.

For supreme judge, short term, the contest was between Vigil P. Kline, of Cleveland, and John A. Leedom, of Urbana. The ballot resulted: Kline, 431; Leedom, 224.

The first and only row of the day was precipitated when the nomination for state auditor was reached. Emilie Kieseewetter, the present incumbent, was placed in nomination, and almost before one-half of the delegates could comprehend what was going on, a motion to suspend the rules and make the nomination by acclamation had been put and declared carried. Against this decision the Hamilton county delegation protested loud and long, while John McBride, the Stark county labor agitator, declared amidst considerable excitement that he would bolt the nomination and take the stump against the nominee unless fair play was granted.

A ballot was called for on an appeal from the decision from the chair, but at this point Mr. Kieseewetter poured oil on the troubled waters by declaring from the body of the hall that he didn't want a nomination to which the stigma of gag law might be attached. By the unanimous consent of the convention the chair was allowed to recall all that had been said in the matter, and Joseph G. Curley, of Urbana, was placed in nomination by the Champaign county delegation. The roll was called with the following result: Kieseewetter, 509; Curley, 63.

G. W. Harper, of Greene, was nominated by acclamation for treasurer.

W. H. Leck, of Putnam county, had no opposition for the nomination for attorney general.

Two ballots were necessary to secure a nominee for member of the board of public works. The principal contestants were C. E. Addison, of Muskingum, and Peter Murphy, of Butler.

The second ballot resulted: Murphy, 351; Addison, 207.

A cordial vote of thanks to the citizens' committee for its admirable arrangements and entertainment of the delegates was passed, and at 3:55 p. m., after a continuous session of five hours, the convention adjourned sine die.

## FIFTEEN ITALIANS KILLED.

## An Express Train Dashes Into a Gang of Truck Laborers.

New York, July 28.—A frightful railroad accident occurred this morning on the Erie railroad, between Allentown and Hackett. A gang of Italian laborers were at work building on the railroad a little distance from a sharp curve in the road about three-quarters of a mile above Hackett. The Chicago express, which was due an hour before had not arrived, and these men were busy at work, unconscious of the terrible fate which was in store for them. At a quarter past 7 o'clock train No. 13, the express, which was due an hour previous, dashed round the curve before the men had the slightest warning and struck the gang of men, killing twelve or fifteen on the spot and wounding many more.

The shrieks of the victims were heart-rending, and when the train slowed up the truck presented a sickening sight, being covered up with mangled bodies, the rails being splattered with blood and strewn with broken bones and ragged flesh. Some of the bodies were mangled beyond description and crushed out of semblance to humanity. To most of the victims death must have been instantaneous, but some of them seemed to be in the last throes of death when the train was brought to a standstill. The train waited about fifteen minutes and then proceeded on its way.

Mr. W. A. Hudson, a passenger on a local train following the express, said to a United Press reporter that the scene at the place of the accident was the most sickening he ever saw. "All along the track," continued Mr. Hudson, "were strewn arms, legs, trunks and other parts of bodies and the tracks for a long distance is slippery with blood. The train must have dashed into the midst of the men before they were aware of their danger. The conductor of the train upon which I rode said that the train hands of the express were not to blame and said the foreman of the gang should have been on the lookout and warned the men of the approach of the train. None of the names of the victims could be ascertained.

## General Sherman in Quebec.

Quebec, July 28.—The steam yacht Meteor, having on board Gen. W. T. Sherman and party, arrived here at 5 o'clock yesterday evening, and was saluted by a volley of seventeen guns from the American frigate Galena. Subsequently Commander Chester, of the Galena, and his staff of officers visited the hero of the rebellion. The Meteor leaves this afternoon for Montreal, and from thence will go to Upper Ontario. All on board are in excellent health.

## Mysteriously Missing.

Aurora, Ind., July 28.—On July 13, Mike Moriarty, aged twenty-five, of Birmingham, Ala., here on a visit to friends, went up the river on a fishing excursion with some companions. Since then he has not been heard from. He had considerable money with him and foul play is feared.

## IRON AND STEEL IMPORTS.

## HOW THE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS IS ON A BOOM.

Seventy-Five Thousand Tons of English Steel Rails Imported, and All Our Home Furnaces and Rolling Mills Have Been Busy Too—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—A curious and interesting feature of the record of the fiscal year just ended is the remarkable increase in importation of railroad iron. While the iron and steel manufacturing business of this country has been "booming," and we have been planning ourselves upon the fact that our iron industries were developing to such a degree as to render us independent of the entire iron world outside, "our friends the enemy" have been quietly filling our custom houses and our markets with railroad iron, and English rails are being spread upon our railroads in a way to make the home producer shudder. The figures of the year's work in this particular are just being completed by the bureau of statistics, and they show an importation of nearly 75,000 tons.

"You see," said Chief Clerk Whitney, of the bureau of statistics, talking of this curious development, "the prices of English iron and steel rails in England suddenly went down from about \$20 per ton to about \$20, and the result was that it became possible to ship them here, pay the tariff on them, and yet come into competition with our American rails. That is the way it happened. The importation of steel rails for the year, you see, will be nearly seven times as much as those of the preceding year."

"How does it happen that there was such a tumble in prices over there?" "I suppose there was an overproduction. That is the way the English manufacturers do it generally. When they find that they have overstocked the market they generally get together and arrange a plan for putting their production on the markets of the world at an agreed price so low a figure that they cannot help getting purchasers."

The railroad iron imports are curious, but not much more so than a good many other articles in the iron line. The last year, as everybody knows, has been one of remarkable activity in the iron trade except the first five months. Yet the figures now being made up in the bureau of statistics are going to show an importation of about \$50,000,000 worth of iron and steel and articles manufactured thereof. This will be a remarkable showing, for it will be an increase of twenty-five per cent. over the preceding year, and greater than any former year with perhaps four exceptions. The largest lion in the year's imports under the head of "Iron and Steel Manufacturers' is tin. The value of this article alone imported during the year just ended will amount to \$1,000,000. Besides the steel rails imported during the year, which were an increase of forty per cent. over last year, there was a like increase in the importation of "ingots," blooms, slabs, billets and bars of steel.

The record now being made up will show the importation in this line during the year just ended as being nearly \$40,000,000 in value against less than \$20,000,000 in the former year. In pig iron the proportions have almost doubled during the past year, and in scrap iron for manufacturing, the importations of the past twelve months are five times as great as those during the preceding year. The importation of iron in the year just closed, as stated above, amounts to nearly \$50,000,000. Of this \$1,000,000 worth will be pig iron, \$2,500,000 scrap iron, it only to be remanufactured, steel railway bars \$1,500,000, bar iron \$2,000,000, ingots, blooms, etc., nearly \$8,000,000, tin plates \$17,000,000, wire and rods \$4,000,000, cutlery and firearms \$2,000,000 each. The duty paid on this amounts to \$11,000,000. The duty paid on imported iron and steel and articles manufactured of iron and steel, since 1874, amounts to about an even \$200,000,000, and the value of the imports themselves to \$600,000,000.

The alarm that was felt a month ago with reference to the iron trade manufacture in this country, caused as it was by the sudden stagnation in demand and prices, seems to have given way to a more hopeful and confident feeling. The market has developed a good deal of strength despite the hot weather, and the general outlook is deemed very satisfactory. Indications of a heavy demand for early consumption are numerous and not to be mistaken. Stocks everywhere are now tight, too, and it is believed that the manufacturers will have all they want to do during the next few months at least. Prices on orders that have been placed are about the same as last season.

## Banker Fish's Pardon Application.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The president has pigeon-holed convict banker Fish's application for pardon, and is not likely to ever consider it. The dispatch adds that Ferdinand Ward wrote the president asking permission to make a statement before Fish should be pardoned, as he had some interesting revelations to make. The reply was made that Ward would be given a hearing before any action was taken.

## REMARKABLE RESCUE.

## A Miner Imprisoned in a Mine for One Hundred and Ten Hours.

Des Moines, Iowa, July 28.—After an imprisonment of 110 hours in the Grand Junction coal mine, Charley Sanders, a miner, was released and rescued alive yesterday noon. The mine in which he was working was flooded by the caving in of an old shaft near by last Monday morning. As the water rushed in the miners fled, and all escaped save the young man Sanders, who was cut off by the rising flood. Pumps were set to work, but one after another failed, and as day followed day it seemed impossible that the boy could be alive, even if he escaped drowning. The state mine inspector joined the rescuing party and took active charge of the pumps, and after continuous working, at 4:45 p. m., yesterday, the water was lowered sufficiently to admit an entrance.

The family of the imprisoned miner had given him up and expected only to find his lifeless body. But, to the astonishment of all, the rescuers found in a distant air-chamber, a little corner walled up by dirt, and inside it, safe and sound, the young man, who had been confined there without food or nourishment of any kind for 110 hours. The rising water had compressed the air in the little chamber about ten feet long, which he occupied, and thus kept a supply which sustained him. He complained of hunger but otherwise was quite well. The town is wild over his rescue, and his escape is regarded as one of the most marvellous on record.

## A Royal Couple Make Up.

VIENNA, July 28.—There will be no divorce proceedings between King Milan and Queen Natalie, as the royal couple have become reconciled. The quarrel between the two partook more of a political character than a domestic trouble. King Milan has Austrian tendencies and Natalie is a thorough Russian.

## REPORTS SHOWING THE PRESENT CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

Business Progressing Well, Crop Prospects Excellent, Iron Production Larger Than Any Previous Period and Money in Abundant Supply—Failures.

New York, July 28.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, says: With business progressing well throughout the country, crop prospects excellent, iron production larger than at any previous period, and money in abundant supply, Wall street is disturbed because a dream it has been chasing for months suddenly fades away, and Mr. Garrett announces the failure of Mr. Ives to buy the Baltimore & Ohio.

The incident illustrates the weakness of Wall street as a barometer. For four months the street has been discounting the beneficent results of this expected "settlement," and all sorts of purchases, loans, commitments and calculations have been based thereon. But for these the retention of the Baltimore & Ohio by its old owners would disturb nobody. But now litigation, involving the value of many properties, direct and indirect, had been commenced, and may overcloud with uncertainty for some time, and meanwhile no one waits to buy a share in a lawsuit.

Wheat at \$1 3-4 for No. 2 red winter in July is lower than it has been before in that month for more than forty years, and close to the lowest price in that period for any month. This is the direct result of a speculation which drew many million bushels from farmers' hands, where cost of carrying was nothing, into the hands of dealers who are anxious to unload before the new wheat comes.

The twenty million bushels in a few elevators are heavier than fifty million bushels would be in farmers' bins. Small purchases from farmers for some time to come are probable, and the consequent delay in a demand for money to use in crop-moving may possibly prove helpful.

Prices generally are low, in spite of many speculations. As evidence of the absorption of floating capital in fixed forms, and its effects, it may be stated that the same quantities of articles, representing nine-tenths of the aggregate consumption of the country, which could have been bought a year ago for \$100, would now cost only about \$100.30, and they were not 4 per cent. higher in January last. So small a change in prices, after an expansion of \$65,000,000 during the year in circulation, is surprising.

Cotton is tending downward, with liquidation following several important failures, but goods are comparatively scarce and prices well maintained.

Woolens are as usual unsatisfactory, for sign competition at low prices combining with a slack demand for goods to discourage producers. But some kinds of iron and steel look stronger, though the market for steel rails seems less firm. A sale of 25,000 tons Bessemer iron at above \$20 is reported, and at the same time a large sale of rails for Pacific delivery at prices below current quotations. Reports from all parts of the country are uniformly favorable as to state of trade for the season, and collections are reported good or fair at all points save two. The crop prospects are also pronounced more favorable, though the extent of damage done by the drought and insects cannot be determined. Failure to enforce the interstate act as was expected results in disappointment to some localities; but the volume of exchanges, and the returns of railroad earnings, show that business is, on the whole, larger than a year ago.

Anxiety about the supply of money for the fall revives discussion of treasury operations, but indications are that no purchase of bonds will be made if it can be avoided. The treasury has taken in \$2,000,000 more than it has paid out during the past week—\$800,000 gold, \$900,000 silver and \$500,000 legal tender—but large disbursements are expected about August 1. Exports improve, for three weeks having exceeded last year's by 6 per cent., against the increase of 15.6 per cent. in imports. Foreign exchange tends upward, however, and some sales of securities on foreign account are reported. The course of stocks has indicated hesitation and weakness, and the narrow bank reserves for the season affect with timidity most speculative markets.

The business failures during the last seven days number for the United States 147, for Canada 25; total 172, compared with 179 week and 183 for the corresponding week last year.

## A. T. STEWART'S ESTATE.

## Another Suit Against Judge Hilton to Set Aside Mrs. Stewart's Transfer.

New York, July 28.—The litigation around the estate of Alexander T. Stewart appears to be interminable. The last published important action begun was that of Prescott Hall Butler, who, about the middle of February last, filed notice of pendency of action in a suit to set aside what is known as the trust clause in the will of Mrs. Cornelia M. Stewart. Mr. Butler's great aim was to reduce ex-Judge Henry Hilton's influence and power as a trustee under the document to as near nothing as possible. Mr. Butler's mother-in-law, Mrs. J. Lawrence Smith, has now begun another suit against Mr. Hilton. The purpose of this is to have an accounting and to set aside the transfer of the dry goods business made by Mrs. Stewart in 1877. A. T. Stewart died in April of that year. The present action differs in important particulars from the suit instituted by Mr. Butler. In his action he devoted a large part of his complaint to allegations of undue influence exerted by Mr. Hilton upon the mind of Mrs. Stewart. This feature does not appear in the present complaint, which, without this, however, is still a formidable document.

Mrs. Smith recites the well known facts relative to the transfer, and makes the assertion that it was unlawfully made, against the lawful interests of the rightful heirs, and not in accordance with the intention of Mr. Stewart as declared in his will. The sum of \$1,000,000, for which provision was made, was intended, it is asserted, as a full and ample discharge of all obligations of the estate to Judge Hilton for conducting or closing out the business. Among the property to which attention is called as having passed improperly to Mr. Hilton's hands are the buildings at Broadway and Chambers streets, and the large retail business at Tenth street. The transfer of the property is held to have been made without authority, and in a manner demanding an investigation and an accounting.

## Afghanistan Settlement.

St. Petersburg, July 28.—The official announcement of the adjournment of the Afghan frontier dispute states that by the terms of the settlement the districts of Charnias and Khojalesah remain in the possession of Afghanistan, while Russia obtains certain pastures along the Ruskh river taken from the Sariks Tucomans by the arrangement of 1855.

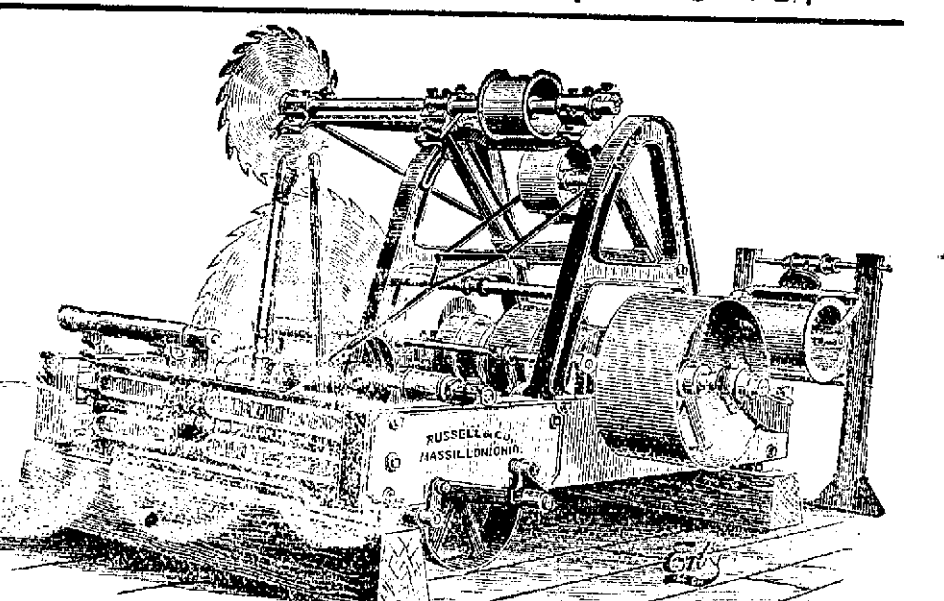
## One Thousand Chinamen Homeloss.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 28.—Yesterday morning twenty-five buildings which housed 1,000 Chinamen were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at from \$100,000 to \$175,000, with but little insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

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THE BEST IN THE WORLD  
WORLD'S ROOF  
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TRADE MARK  
ADAPTED TO EVERY CLIMATE OF BUILDINGS  
RESISTS RAIN, SNOW, HAIL, FROST, STEAM, SMOKE  
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Practical attention given to the  
**REPAIRING DEPARTMENT.**  
Bucksitting, Repairing, etc., receive special attention. Call and examine stock and prices before purchasing. Every vehicle guaranteed to be as represented.  
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Send for CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST describing our Engines, Threshers and Saw Mills.  
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Fine Buggies and Phaetons, Elegant Single and Double Carriages.  
Gentle Family Horses  
—AND—  
Large Open Carriages ready at all times.  
Appointments all of the very best, and horses not excelled.  
Office and Stable immediately opposite the ladies' entrance to Hotel Conrad.

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**P. SONNHALTER & CO., Prop'rs,**  
Miners of the finest quality of Massillon coal, best quality of Massillon lump and pure nut for cook stove use.  
Coarse and fine slack for base burners  
City Office at C. Warth's Grocery, City Agent and Collector, West Main Street. City Telephone 25. CHRIS. LUCH'S Bank Telephone 60

**CITY LIVERY, BOARDING AND STABLE.**  
**SALE PETER GRIBBLE, Prop.,**  
Cor. Mill and Plum Sts., Massillon, O.  
All calls promptly answered. Telephone No. 77. Your patronage is solicited. My aim is to give satisfaction and fair prices.

**TOWER'S SLICKER**  
The Fish Brand  
The Fish Brand Slicker is warranted waterproof, and will keep your clothes dry in the wettest weather. The new FISH BRAND Slicker is a perfect rain coat, and is the best made. Beware of cheap imitations. Now ready for sale at the FISH BRAND Slicker Co., Boston, Mass.

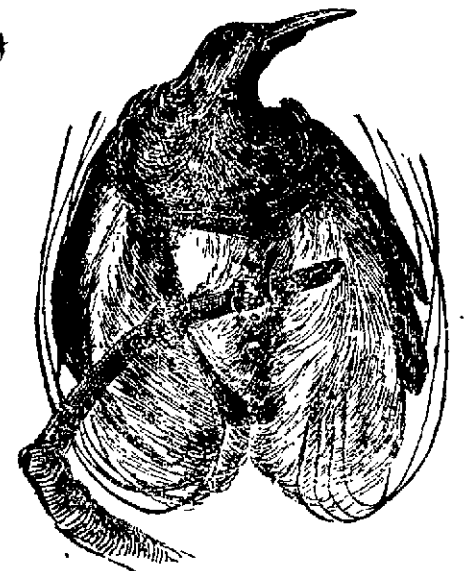


## SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

### AN INSTRUMENT THAT MAKES RANGE FINDING AN EASY MATTER.

A Form of Serpent Which Plays an Important Part in the Indian Traditions of America—Curious Facts About a Rare and Beautiful Bird.

After infinite labor and expenditure of much time Dr. Gaillard, the English explorer, while taking observations in Kamcatka and New Guinea, succeeded in securing alive two or three specimens of that most rare bird, *serpentes nigricans*, the twelve winged bird of paradise. In his illustrated work entitled "The Cruise of the Marchesa," recently published, Dr. Gaillard describes this bird.



TWELVE WINGED BIRD OF PARADISE.

The tubular plumage, the prolonged and wire like shafts have given the bird its English name, are of a rich golden yellow, and the pectoral shield, when spread, shows to advantage its tipping of metallic emerald. These creatures feed on the fruit of the pandanus, with an occasional cecropia as a relish. In devouring the insects, which they do by throwing them in the air and catching them again, they display the wonderful grass green coloring of the inside of the mouth and throat. A male bird that was caught tamed readily, but the least fall of temperature affected him, and he died before Dr. Gaillard got beyond the tropics with him.

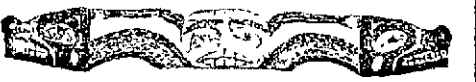
The natives of New Guinea will often search a month in the forest to find the usual roosting place of one of these birds. Having found the tree, the hunter conceals himself beneath it, and having noted the exact branch chosen climbs up at night and noiselessly places a cloth over the unsuspecting victim.

### A New Measuring Instrument.

Professor Cerobitani, of Verona, is credited with having contrived an ingenious instrument for ascertaining the distances of accessible and inaccessible points from the observer and from each other—in a word, an easy method of range finding. The apparatus consists mainly of a pair of telescopes, mounted on a stand and fixed on a tripod for use. The telescopes are both brought to bear on the object, and a reading is then taken on a graduated scale on the instrument, which, compared with a set of printed tables, gives the distance. Distances can be measured between far off objects, and, by means of a sheet of paper fixed on a drawing board, a rough plan of the country under measurement can be made. In the same way the distances of ships at sea or of moving objects on land may be determined. Thus, the contrivance appears to be well adapted, not only for land surveying, but particularly so for military purposes. It is stated to have been already adopted in this latter connection by the German government.

### The Serpent Symbol.

The occurrence of the serpent symbol, or serpent myths, among many tribes of American Indians is noted by all ethnological students. In a recent issue of Science occur some notes on a peculiar form of serpent which plays an important part in the traditions of the northwest American natives.



THE SISIUTI, A SERPENT SYMBOL.

The serpent represents this characteristic symbol, or Sisiuti as it is termed. It shows a double headed snake with a known face in the center. It is known to the Selk tribes of the Gulf of Georgia, and to the numerous tribes of Kwakwakaikwa. It is the crest of one of the gentes of the Kwakwakaikwa, who paint it on their house fronts. The beam which supports the heavy rafters of their houses is carved also as to represent the "Sisiuti," as it is called by the Kwakwakaikwa, and the drums, chairs and dancing implements of the gens have it for their ornament. A beam of this kind is in the museum at Ottawa, Ont.

The traditions referring to the Sisiuti are very numerous. One of the most remarkable is that of Quinipil, the son of God, descended from heaven and met the Sisiuti. He killed it, skinned it, and took out its eyes. The latter he used as stones for his sling, the former as a belt, and both served him to accomplish many exploits.

### Fresh Water Pearls.

The cultivation of fresh water mussels has become an industry of considerable importance in Saxony and other parts of Germany. The pearls are generally inferior to those of the genuine pearl oysters, but occasionally a gem of real excellence is produced. Some very fine settings of seed were exhibited at the exposition of Berlin. The Venetians carried on this branch of trade to a considerable extent during the Middle Ages, and controlled it until 1631, when the elector of Saxony also undertook it, at the suggestion of Moritz Schmirler, a draper of Oelsnitz, and appointed Schmirler "first pearl fisher." On his death he was succeeded by his son, and the business has continued in the family until the present day, under the superintendency of the forestry department, in whose care are the waters of the region.

### The Old Theory in Regard to Fire.

The old theory in regard to fire, according to Building, is becoming obsolete. The idea was formerly that the fire should be confined and smothered if possible, for lack of air, but the modern idea is to give vent to the building, that the flames and smoke and heat may escape, in order that the firemen may gain access to the building and concentrate their efforts to the extinguishing of the fire. In a building filled with flames and smoke it is almost impossible to locate the fire, and the firemen are at a loss how to direct their efforts for its extinguishment. A building once cleared of the smother, and it is not difficult to reach the fire. That this plan is successful is demonstrated by the fact that in our large cities the loss by each fire is very much less than formerly.

### To Apply Watch Oil.

Watch oil ought to be conveyed to the watch only with an absolutely clean medium, and steel is to be preferred by all odds. Many use brass, but this cannot be kept as clean, nor is it as easily cleaned, as steel, and we would recommend to all workmen to use steel exclusively.

## ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

### Up Stairs, Down Stairs, in the Kitchen and in the Lady's Parlor.

Favorite materials that continue to be used in upholstery, as enumerated by The Decorator and Furnisher, are mottled silk plushes, foliage design in deeper shades than ground and shadows introduced, also fringed borders of berries, leaves and buds; Alhambra plush and mohair, plain and embossed, electric or long napped; the fringe plush—these for furniture covers. Indian silk Madras is much used for curtains; for portieres velvet Bagdad, velvet Trevize, Turcanian and jute velours continue to have their hold on fashion. Favorite hues for fringes are coral, blue, old gold, golden red, apple olive and lavender.

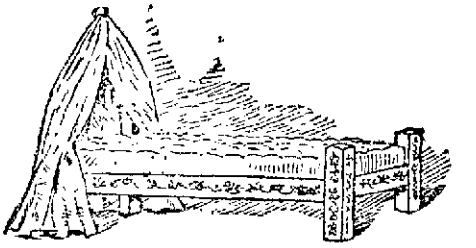
In screens, the three leaved ones, of which each panel shows such figures as gallants and ladies in quaint, picturesque costume, painted in subdued but warm and rich colors, are just now great favorites with buyers. Some of the frames are of white wood, polished and varnished so as to show the grain of the wood, the ends having outstanding bars, and the top ornamented with miniature balustrades. In others the wood is covered with fine red baize attached by imposing rows of brass-gilt headed nails.

### The Perfect Way to Roast Meat.

Mrs. E. P. Ewing, of the School of Domestic Economy, Iowa Agricultural college, discourses upon the roasting of meats of all kinds as follows: The method adopted should be the one that in the most perfect manner preserves all the juices inside the meat. To roast beef in the best possible manner: Place the clean cut side of the meat upon a smoking hot pan, which must be over a quick fire. Press it close to the pan until seared and slightly brown. Reverse and let the opposite side become similarly seared and brown. Then put it at once in the oven, the heat of which should be firm and steady, but not too intense, and leave it undisturbed until cooked. The time that should be allowed for cooking beef in this manner is twenty minutes to the pound, if it is to be rare, less half an hour, deducted from the aggregate time on account of searing. In other words, a five pound roast of beef will require about an hour and a quarter, a six pound roast an hour and a half, and so on. If the oven is not too hot, the meat requires no basting, and is better without it.

### Artistic Possibilities in Pine.

A correspondent in Demorest's Monthly describes a pretty example of the artistic possibilities in pine; a bedroom set made of it and painted with cream white. Space can only be given here for a description of the bedstead:



A HOME MADE BEDSTEAD.

It was made of square beams of pine about five inches thick, which were most carefully and neatly mortised together. It was low, the footposts only extending a little above the bed after it was furnished with mattresses and clothes. From the headpost sprang a lighter wood frame which supported a pretty pink and white drapery, such as is sold for about fifteen cents a yard. The drapery was full, but simply finished with a hem. The spring mattress, being bound beneath, fitted upon the bed without slots, and this was a good arrangement, as the simple four sided frame was thus rendered almost secure from troublesome visitants; perfectly so, with a careful housewife and faithful duster. The other mattress was laid above this.

### How to Sweep Without Dust.

It is best to use something to prevent dust from rising when sweeping. Of course the dust must be gotten out of the carpet, but it is not necessary to send it over all the walls and contents of the room. For this purpose damp tea leaves, moistened cornmeal or bran and salt are used, scattered over the carpet. Tea leaves are excellent, but if it is feared that they may stain a light colored carpet, either of the other things may be used. Salt is a favorite with many because it seems to brighten the colors. It must, however, be swept out very thoroughly and not used too often; for after frequent use moisture may be observed on the carpet on damp days, an unpleasant odor will be perceptible in the room, and the carpet will be damp to the touch. This is caused by salt that accumulates in the carpet.

### Fruit Juices for Flavoring, Etc.

Fruit juices for use in syrups, cordials and beverages, or for flavoring ice cream, fruit ices and bombons, may be prepared as follows: Mash the juicy fruits in a basin, to a pulp, place on the fire and make scalding hot; now pour into a hair sieve and allow the juice to run through. Put into bottles and close securely. Place these bottles in a caldron of cold water and boil twenty minutes. Remove from the fire, let them become cold and then set away for use. In the case of non-juicy fruits, such as apples, pears, etc., put the fruit into a basin, cover with water and boil to a pulp. Then drain on a hair sieve, bottle and boil as above.

### Novel Notions in Decorations.

Quite a pretty and certainly very unique cover for the top of a tiny round stand was recently made of chamois skin. The skin was decorated in gilt and bronze. The edge was finished with a fringe of chamois, made by clipping it in narrow strips. The fringe was tacked on with brass headed tacks. Very nice looking window curtains can be made from ordinary house flannel. First color it a pleasing shade by immersing it in dye coffee. Then embroider it at top and bottom with wide horizontal bands of red in cross stitch.

### Brown Bread.

For good home made brown bread take one cup each of Indian meal, rye meal and molasses, two cups of flour, one pint and a half of sour milk, a teaspoonful of salt, an egg and a teaspoonful of soda. Mix the dry ingredients, dissolve the soda in two table-spoonfuls of boiling water, add it and the milk to the molasses and pour on the other materials. Beat the egg and add it. Mix it well; steam it in a tightly covered two quart tin pan, then remove the cover and bake in the oven for half an hour.

### Divers Interesting Items.

Elegant linen sheets are finished at each end with broad hemstitched hems.

Exquisite bedspreads, pillowshams and splashes are now made in rickrack.

Cream is most easily frothed when placed on ice and thoroughly chilled before whipping.

Some housekeepers report that gum camphor put away with silverware prevents tarnishing.

## THE PRESIDENT ACCEPTS.

### HE WILL VISIT ST. LOUIS THE FIRST WEEK IN OCTOBER.

The St. Louis Delegation, Headed By Mayor Francis, Calls on the President and Presents Him With the Second Invitation to Visit Their City.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The delegation from St. Louis, which arrived last night to invite the President and Mrs. Cleveland to that city, called by appointment at the White House at 12 m. to-day. The delegation was ushered into the library, where the president received them. Mayor Francis, of St. Louis, immediately stepped to the front and made the following address:

"MR. PRESIDENT—It was my fortune sixty days ago accompanied by twenty-five representative citizens of St. Louis to supplement and earnestly endorse in behalf of the people of that city an invitation previously extended to you to attend the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held in the city of St. Louis during the last week of September next. The success of that mission in eliciting from you a favorable response was highly gratifying to the people of St. Louis and of Missouri. The disappointment later, consequent upon your letter of declination, was deep and all prevailing, but co-extensive with it was a sentiment of sincere approval of the patriotic motives which had prompted you to such action.

"The citizens of St. Louis, irrespective of party, nationality or race, in meeting assembled the day after your letters were received, with one voice enthusiastically resolved to extend to yourself and your estimable wife a cordial invitation to visit their city during the first week of October next and instructed their mayor with a committee of fifty citizens to convey and deliver the same in person to you. Assemblages of like character were held in almost every county in the state endorsing and emphasizing the action taken in St. Louis. Delegates were appointed at these meetings to proceed to the capital of the nation and there to express to the chief executive in a manner as effective as words and form would permit the warmth of the greeting which awaits him from the people of Missouri in the metropolis of their state.

"We are here, therefore, in obedience to the mandates of our people, representing all sections of Missouri, her commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests, and reflecting the desire of every city, town and hamlet within her borders to urge you and Mrs. Cleveland to favor us with your presence. This invitation emanates from the people, your sovereign and ours, and not from any organization, civil or military, political or religious. It is the spontaneous outburst of a community, that never suffers its reputation for hospitality to be aspersed. It is a vigorous and feeling protest from a generous host against the absolute declination of a distinguished guest to be the central figure of an invited company. The reasons why you should visit the west are even stronger now than on the former occasion when your reply was a favorable one, whether viewed from our standpoint or your own.

"Our appearance before you in largely increased numbers, coming as we do from the most remote sections of the state, furnishes some indication of the feeling prevailing at our homes. The people of the west, ever the high officers of chief magistracy of the nation, and their loyalty and patriotism impel them to honor him who fills that exalted position. Especially is it so when the man who fills it performs his duties with the wisdom, fearlessness and patriotism which characterize your administration. No organization however strong and no occurrence however important will be required to add interest to the occasion of your presence. The people of Missouri and of the west will congregate in vast numbers to meet and welcome you in the commercial centre of the Mississippi valley.

"We have designated the first week in October as the time for your visit, because we thought that time would be most convenient and agreeable for you; because it is the season when our fall festivities are at their height; when our trade pageant gives its annual display; when the mysterious Veiled Prophet, surrounded with Oriental splendor, makes his autumnal visit; when our streets are brilliantly illuminated by arches of blazing light and on a scale of magnificence never approached; when our exposition and our agricultural and mechanical fairs, each the greatest of its kind on the continent, are in progress; and because, finally, it is a season when the storied yeomanry of the land, the bulwark of the republic and the greatest contributors to its wealth can with least detriment to their agricultural interests, assemble in our city to do you honor.

"If, however, another time would be better suited to your inclination or engagements, your welcome would be none the less genuine. The city of St. Louis, the state of Missouri and the people of the west say to the president of the United States, 'Honor us with your presence,' and to Grover Cleveland, the honest, fearless man who so ably fills that high office, 'Come and be our guest.'

At the conclusion of the address, Mayor Francis presented an elaborately engraved invitation to the president, which read as follows:

"TO Grover Cleveland, President of the United States:

"GREETINGS—The people of St. Louis pursuant to a resolution unanimously adopted at a public meeting held by them at the Merchant's exchange, in said city, on July 8, 1887, and presided over by the mayor of the city, do now respectfully and earnestly invite the president of the United States and Mrs. Cleveland to visit St. Louis as the guests of the city for the week commencing October 2, 1887, and in doing so they beg leave to urge on the president their desire to give him a welcome that shall demonstrate their love for him as a public officer and a man.

"DAVID R. FRANCIS, Mayor and Chairman, CHARLES N. MITCHELL, Secretary, and ninety-two others."

Mayor Francis' remarks, which were made off hand, were repeatedly interrupted by applause, which was redoubled when the address was formally presented to the president with the terse remark that it was from what they thought the greatest city of the continent to him whom they thought the greatest president of the United States. The president also speaking extemporaneously, replied as follows:

"MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN—My reply to your very complimentary and hearty address shall be very brief and very agreeable. At the time you did me the honor to invite me to your city on the occasion of your last visit, I felt quite contrary to my expectation when I first met you, that it was an invitation which ought not to be declined. I felt impressed at the moment that you had something there in St. Louis of which you were deservedly proud, that you had a city and a people and interests there which it was only right and just you should earnestly desire that the chief magistracy of the nation should see and appreciate. What has happened since has in no wise hampered my de-

sire to see these things and to become better acquainted with the hospitable and good people whose good feeling and kindness you manifest. It was not at all necessary, in order to convince me of your good faith and sincerity, that so many of your good people should at this most uncomfortable season of the year come here, and yet you don't know how much it pleases me to see you all. The desire to come to you has grown with every day, and I do not see how I can do otherwise now than accept your invitation."

When the applause which greeted this announcement had subsided the President, reverting to his previous acceptance, said: "The arrangement made before was one which was entirely free from any complications, and which presented no likelihood of clashing with any of my other arrangements. You are aware, I suppose, that I have agreed to visit the city of Atlanta early in October. This is an agreement of long standing, entered into before the closing of this session of congress. I must go there. I only speak of this because when we sit down to determine upon the day when I can visit you this must be taken into account, and it is because of this and some other considerations of a like character which I will not enter into that I am prevented at this time from fixing upon a precise day for my visit. That, however, is a matter that can be arranged afterwards. We shall have considerable time to look around us and I shall be glad to meet or correspond with any of your citizens whom you may designate, so as to fix a day and avoid uncertainty as much as possible. I am a little in doubt about the exact time, but the thing must be done."

This remark which was made with great emphasis elicited loud and prolonged applause. A pleasant informal conversation followed. The president asked what day the fair opened and what day the parade took place. Mayor Francis replied that the fair opened on Monday, October 2, and the Veiled Prophet was expected to appear on Tuesday, October 3. "I do not know exactly how we can communicate with him," he added, laughing, "but perhaps he may be induced to delay his coming until you arrive." The president replied that to have both at the same time would be a little less trouble to be expected.

"We don't want you to forget Mrs. Cleveland," added the mayor.

"I do not think she will let me forget that," the president responded.

An invitation was extended to the members of the cabinet and their wives to accompany the president, and the pleasant interview terminated.

### BURNING HORSEFLESH.

#### A Fierce Fire in New York Burns Up Forty-Eight Horses—Other Losses.

NEW YORK, July 26.—A fire broke out at 5 o'clock this morning in the buildings Nos. 43 to 49 West Thirtieth street, in which 100 horses were stabled, and forty-eight of them were burned to death. The building is occupied by Fleischmann's Vienna bakery. The basement is used as a mixing room, the first floor as a storage house over the wagons and the second and third floors were fitted up with stalls occupied by the 100 horses used in delivering bread throughout the city. Seven stablemen were asleep in the second floor of the building, and another man was at work attending the horses on the third floor.

The sleeping men were almost suffocated by the smoke that rolled up from the basement before they were aroused by the tramping of the horses. A man named Healy was the first to awake. He was so terrified by the blinding smoke and kicking and tramping of the horses that he sprang out of a window. He landed upon his shoulder, sustaining severe injuries. The man on the third floor and the other six stablemen rushed down stairs and managed to reach the street in safety. When the firemen arrived the flames had eaten their way through the building. The horses were whinnying with terror and rushing to and fro on the upper floors.

In the rear of the building on Fourteenth street fronting Union square are several large dry goods stores filled with hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of goods. A third alarm was sent out and the firemen set to work to confine the flames to the building in which the fire broke out and to rescue the imprisoned horses. The horses burned were valued at \$14,000. The stock, harness, wagons and machinery destroyed was valued at about \$20,000. The damage to the building is placed at \$10,000.

### KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

#### A Decrease of Membership in the Eastern States.

NEW YORK, July 26.—A Providence, R. I., special says: The announcement of the reports of the Massachusetts Knights of Labor showing that the order has lost largely in membership creates no surprise in this state, where the order has exercised but little influence on the course of industry for many months. When the manufacturers of Rhode Island organized for self-protection about a year ago, they resolved that there should be no interference by Knights of Labor with their business, and to this resolve they have strictly adhered. The manufacturers have in every instance refused to arbitrate or listen to any suggestion to arbitration by committees of the Knights of Labor, and they have given unequivocal evidence of their purpose to adhere to this line of conduct.

Thus while there has been no lockout of Knights of Labor as such, membership in the order is not a recommendation to promotion in the mills, and the acceptance of office in a Knight of Labor assembly is considered as standing in the way, not exactly of employment, but of an employer's favor and confidence. This is the actual situation in the great industries of this state, and apparently also of Massachusetts, and it is not surprising, therefore, that there is a decrease in membership.

### THE WOOL MARKET.

#### Both the Boston and Philadelphia Reports Show But Little Change.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Bradstreet's, in its summary of the wool market, says that at Boston no change has appeared this week, that more frequent inquiries have been made by manufacturers. Purchases have not increased to any extent, but sellers and buyers pursuing a waiting policy. There is a fair demand for medium descriptions, but fine fleeces are neglected and weak. Prices in the general range are unchanged. The sales of the week are reported at 1,870,000 pounds, against 1,560,000 pounds last week, and, and 4,628,000 in the same week last year. The Boston wool market continues dull and easy and in buyers' favor.

The Philadelphia market has continued very quiet. Mills are buying only for urgent wants unless they can secure sharp concessions, which the majority of holders are unwilling to make. Manufacturers are using a good deal of shoddy and cheap foreign wools to lessen the cost of products in competition with foreign goods. This adds to the dullness of the market for home grown wools. Stocks are tight and receipts continue small, as dealers are unwilling to stock up at ruling rates in the interior. Prices at Boston are the same as last week, except Michigan extra which is 31 to 32 c.

## Hay Fever CATARRH

is an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, tear ducts and throat, affecting the lungs. An acrid mucus is secreted, the discharge is accompanied with a burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of headache, watery and inflamed eyes.

CR. AM BALM

A Positive Cure

A padicle is applied to each nostril and is agreeable. Price, 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Chicago, N. Y.

FLY'S CREAM BALM CURE FOR CATARRH OF THE NOSE, THROAT AND LUNGS. HAY-FEVER. PRICE 50 CENTS. ELY BROS. CHICAGO, N. Y.

## KASKINE.

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